New Method READERS

Standard Edition

Reader 4

NEW METHOD READERS

BY

MICHAEL WEST
M.A., D.PHIL.

STANDARD EDITION
READER FOUR

NEW EDITION

Illustrated by
Rosemary Brown

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LONDON AND HARLOW

PREFACE

THE New Method Readers are based on a carefully graded selection of the commonest English words. Each book of the series assumes that the child knows all the words which have been taught in the preceding books. It is therefore necessary to begin with the first book. In addition each book is so constructed that each lesson assumes that the child knows the words which have been taught in the preceding lessons. It is important, therefore, to read the book right through, and not to omit any lessons or to change their order.

Teachers are advised to see that each child possesses a copy of the *Companion* to this book (as otherwise much time will be lost in unnecessary blackboard writing), and to follow the lesson plans set out in *The Teaching of English: How to Use the New Method Readers* as far as local conditions allow.

This book, Reader IV, is the fifth of the series, counting the Primer, and teaches a further 343 new words. When this Reader is finished further practice in reading may be obtained by using the Supplementary Readers listed inside the back cover.

You now know 1072 words from the Primer, and Readers 1, 2 and 3

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LESSON 1

ROBIN HOOD

A

Dis- **(Disorder)** **(Give up)** **Obey**

How Robin Hood lost his father

Robin Hood lived in England many many years ago. His father was Lord Huntingdon.

Now the King of England at that time was a very bad king, and the country was in **dis-**order. The King became displeased with Lord Huntingdon and ordered him to **give up** all his lands. Lord Huntingdon was forced to **obey** ; for he dared not dis-obey. Then the King ordered him to give up his house. Now Lord Huntingdon lived in a very beautiful house. His family had lived in that house for hundreds of years. So he disobeyed the King's order, and would not leave his house. Then the King's army came : there was a great battle in which Lord Huntingdon was killed, and all his men—except Robin Hood, his son.

Belong (to) A bow Hunt Arrow (Outlaw)

How Robin Hood went and lived in the forest

Bow and Arrow

In those days people used **bow**s and **arrow**s for shooting. Robin Hood had used a bow and arrows ever since he was a little boy, and now—when he was a man—no one in the whole land could shoot so well as Robin could. His arrows flew so far and so straight ! He never missed a shot with his bow. In the battle Robin shot everyone who came to fight him ; and that was why he alone escaped. But when Robin saw that the battle was lost and that all his father's men were killed, he ran away and hid in the forest.

Now this forest **belong**ed **to** the King, and all the animals in the forest belonged to him too. The King kept this forest to **hunt** in it : he hunted there himself, but he would not allow anyone else to hunt the animals in that forest. Robin Hood loved hunting ; and, as the King had been so unjust, he decided to disobey him. He decided to live in this forest belonging to the King, and to hunt the animals belonging to the King as much as he wanted to.

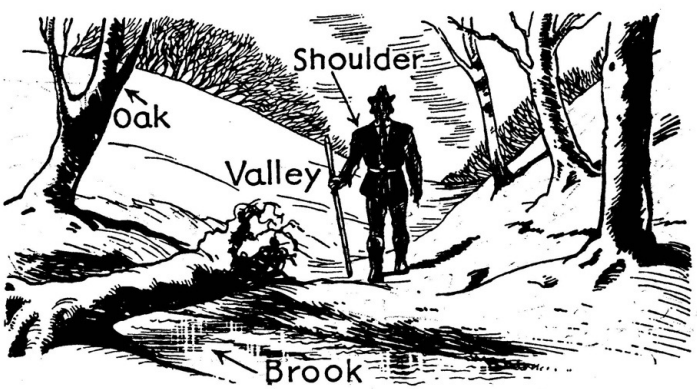
In time other men came and joined with Robin Hood, till he had quite a large band of '**outlaw**s'. They were called 'outlaws' because they were outside the

law and disobeyed it. Of course that was not right :— but that was in the old, old days ; and the country was in disorder.

C

Valley	**Shoulder**	**Oak**
Christmas	**Brook**	**(Near-ly)**

How John Little joined Robin's band



It was **Christmas** time ; and it was a very cold Christmas ; there was snow on the ground and on the branches of the trees, and the sky was heavy and grey.

On this cold Christmas day a young man came walking along the **valley** in which Robin Hood lived. His name was John Little. This name was curious, because really he was so very big !

His **shoulders** were **nearly** three feet across, and they looked like the shoulders of an elephant.

He stood nearly seven feet high, and his legs were like strong **oak** trees. John had heard that Robin Hood lived somewhere in this valley, and he wanted to join his band of outlaws. So he marched on quickly through the trees, until he came to a little **brook**.

D

Single **(Room for)** **Sir** **Thick**

A fallen oak lay across the brook, forming a narrow bridge over which a **single** person might pass ;. but there was not **room for** more than a single person to pass at a time. Already one man was standing on the fallen oak when John Little reached the brook.

" Go back, **sir** ! " cried John Little.

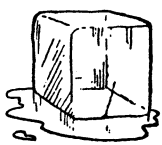
" Go back yourself," answered the man standing on the oak tree. " I have twenty friends here who will deal with you if you disobey me."

John Little laughed : " You are not very brave, sir," said he, " if you fight twenty against one single man."

" Sir ! " cried the other angrily, " do you say that I am not brave ! "

" I have a **thick** oak stick here," replied John, " and you see my broad shoulders. Come singly, without your friends, and fight me ; and then I will say that you are brave."

E



Ice

A blow **(Beat)** **(Icy)** **Ice**

" Come on ! " cried Robin, breaking a thick stick from a tree near the brook. " I'll fight you."

Then John with his great oak stick gave Robin such a **blow** on the head that the blood came. Robin gave good hard blows in return ; but John was taller and stronger. At last John gave Robin such a blow that he fell down into the brook.

Now the brook was covered with **ice**,—but the ice was not thick enough to carry the weight of Robin. The ice broke, and he went through into the water. The

A blow

water was **icy** cold, and Robin was very glad when John held out a hand to him from the shore and pulled him out.

"You have won," cried Robin, as he came to the land again. "Now let me call my friends, so that they may see the first man who has ever **beaten** me in a fair fight." He gave a great shout, and at once a band of men came running out from among the trees. They were all dressed in green, and all carried bows and arrows.

"Why!" cried John, "you must be Robin Hood himself! I am John Little, and I have come to join your band of outlaws."

"You shall join my band," said Robin; "and you shall be called Little John, because you are only seven feet high and a yard across the shoulders! My head is thick enough, but your stick has nearly broken it!"

F

Meat Sheriff Market (Teach a lesson!)

How Robin sold **meat**

Meat

Now this forest was near to the city of Nottingham. The chief man in Nottingham, who ruled the city for

Market

the King, was called the **Sheriff**. The Sheriff was an unjust man ; he loved money more than anything ; and, when he judged, he always favoured the side which gave him the most money. He took money from the poor for all sorts of reasons, just because they could not stand against him. At last Robin decided to **teach** the Sheriff **a lesson**.

One summer day a man came riding through the forest on his way to the **market** at Nottingham. Robin Hood watched him from behind a tree ; then suddenly he stepped out :—

" Where are you going ? " says Robin.

" To market," says the man.

" What have you got in your basket ? " says Robin.

" Meat," says the man. " Do you want to buy any? "

" Is it good meat? " says Robin.

" The best," says the man.

" Then I'll buy it all," says Robin, " and your horse and your clothes too."

G

(Two-pence) Pound (Eigh-teen Nine-teen) Rush (A trade)

So Robin put on the man's clothes, and took his horse and his basket of meat, and off he went to Nottingham

market. He came to the market-place, and began to shout. " Good meat, only **twopence a pound**! "

Now twopence a pound is a very low price for good meat : meat costs **eighteen** or **nineteen** pence a pound, —or more. So all the people **rush**ed to buy Robin's meat. Women rushed from all parts of the market to buy good meat at twopence a pound.

" Where are you rushing away? " says one. " There is good meat selling at twopence a pound," says the other. And the second one rushed along too.

As you may suppose, Robin had soon sold all his meat ; but the other meat-sellers were angry because they had sold none at all. Then they said to each other, " Who is this new man, and where has he got this meat which he sells at twopence a pound? " Then the oldest of the meat-sellers said, " The Sheriff will be with us at dinner to-day : let us ask this man to come to dinner too. The Sheriff will soon find out who he is." So they went to Robin and said, " Come, sir, we are all of the same **trade** ; come and have dinner with us."

H

Smile Guess Value Quarter Sheep

The Sheriff **smile**d when he heard about the man who sold meat for twopence ; for he thought, " Here is a man who does not know the **value** of the things of his own trade. If he sells meat for a **quarter** of its value, perhaps I can buy other things from him at a quarter of their value. Thus I shall gain three-quarters of the value when I sell them again."

Smiling

So at dinner the Sheriff smiles and says to Robin, "Have you any **sheep** or cows to sell?"

"Oh yes," says Robin, "I have."

"And how many sheep have you got?" says the Sheriff.

"I don't know the number," says Robin, thinking of the King's sheep in the forest; "but I should **guess** that there are two or three hundred sheep."

"What is the value of them?" says the Sheriff.

"I don't know the value," says Robin, "come with me and see them, and you may guess the value for yourself."

"Have you any land to sell?" says the Sheriff.

"Oh yes," says Robin.

"How much land, and what is the value?" says the Sheriff.

"Come with me and see it, and you may guess the value for yourself," says Robin; "and be sure that you bring your money with you, for I want to sell it all at once."

"I will," said the Sheriff,—and he smiled.

Sheep

I

Wood **Pound, £** **(After-noon)** **Pleasant**

Early next day the Sheriff put three hundred golden **pounds** (£300) in a bag; then he set out with Robin,

taking his three hundred pounds with him. They rode all the morning, and at noon they came to the edge of the **wood** in which Robin lived. When the Sheriff saw where he was, he began to be afraid. " Oh dear, oh dear," he said, " this is the wood in which thieves and outlaws live : it isn't safe.—Haven't you ever heard of Robin Hood? " he asked, not guessing that Robin himself was riding at his side.

" You are the Sheriff," answered Robin ; " you should not be afraid of anyone.—Who is Robin? "

They rode on through the wood. It was now **afternoon**, a bright summer afternoon, and it was very **pleasant** riding in the cool shade of the trees. The Sheriff found the strange meat-seller a very pleasant fellow to ride with, full of jolly stories and pleasant talk ; so the Sheriff did not notice how deep into the wood he had gone. But at last he saw that it was late afternoon, and he was in the middle of the wood.

" Where are the sheep which you wish to sell? " he asked.

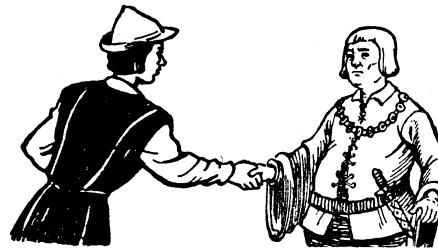
Robin pointed to some of the King's sheep near. " There they are," he answered. The Sheriff looked ; and he knew that he was in danger. " I want to go home," he said, " at once."

J

Shake (Shook) Sign Gift (Shake hands) (Remember me to)

But Robin only smiled ; and at that smile the Sheriff began to **shake** with fear. " Are you Robin Hood? " he asked, and his voice **shook** as he spoke.

Robin did not answer. He took off his cap and shook it above his head. At that **sign** Robin's men



Shake hands

came running out from among the trees where they had been hiding, waiting for the sign to come out.

" Ha ! Ha ! Little John," cries Robin ; " guess who has come to have dinner with you to-day ! "

" Who is it? " says John.

" **Shake hands** with the Sheriff of Nottingham, John," says Robin.

Little John went up to the Sheriff and shook hands with him ; but he shook the Sheriff's hand so hard that the poor Sheriff shouted with pain.

" The Sheriff is a kind man," says Robin. " He knows that we are poor, so he has brought money as a **gift** and to pay for his dinner." Robin gave a sign to another of his men, who seized the Sheriff's bag and shook out all the gold from it on to the ground.

" He brought these three hundred pounds as a gift to us poor outlaws in the forest," said Robin. " But there are poorer people than we who need this gift more. The money shall be the Sheriff's gift to those poor people in Nottingham who have no dinner to eat this summer afternoon."

The Sheriff was only too glad to escape with his life : so he asked Robin to let him go home.

Then Robin brought him through the wood,
And set him on his horse so grey ;
" O **remember me** to your friends at home."
So Robin went laughing away.

K

Mill **The view** **Rapid**
Flow **(In view)** **Wheel**

How Robin went to a marriage

Mill-wheel

Now at the lower end of the valley the brook became a **rapid** stream. At the place where the stream **flow**ed most rapidly, a **mill** had been built. The mill had a great **wheel**. About a quarter of the wheel was in the water ; and, as the brook flowed past, it turned the wheel.

Robin loved to sit by the mill, looking at the **view** and listening to the music of the flowing water as it turned the mill-wheel.

As Robin sat there one morning, there came into **view** a young man dressed in bright colours,—such a happy young fellow ; he was singing like a bird.

" A pleasant morning," says Robin, " though there are signs of rain."

" Oh no," says Alan-a-dale, " it's not going to rain."

" You seem very happy," says Robin.

" I am indeed," says Alan-a-dale ; " for to-day I am going to be married to Lady Christabel, who is the most beautiful lady in the world : and I have waited seven years for her."—Then off he went along the valley, still singing.

L

Yesterday To suit Member (Suit of clothes)

Suit of Clothes

On the next day, as Robin sat by the mill listening to the flowing water and the sound of the wheel, again the young man came into view ; but his face was sad and his clothes were grey.

" I saw you **yesterday**," said Robin; "but yesterday you looked so happy. What has made you so sad to-day? "

" I should have been married yesterday," said Alan-a-dale. " But, when I came to the house, Christabel's father said, ' There will be no marriage to-day : you do not **suit** me as a husband for my daughter, and you would not suit her. You are not rich, and you are too young. I have found a man who suits us better : he is old and he is very rich.' "

" Come now," said Robin, " if Christabel can change so rapidly, she is not worth your thoughts."

" She has not changed," replied Alan ; " but I don't suit her father, just because I am poor. So he is making her marry this rich old man to-morrow."

" What do you want to do now? " asked Robin.

" I want to be an outlaw, and a **member** of your band," said Alan.

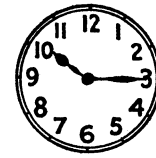
So Robin gave a sign, and all the other members of his band of outlaws came out from among the trees. " Here is a new member of our band," said Robin. " His lady is to be married by force to a rich old man to-morrow. Put on your best **suits** of green, and we will all go to the marriage."

M

Clock (Hands) (O'clock)

Interest Pure Choose

(Chosen) Pair



(Quarter-past)

The **hands** of the **clock** on the church pointed to ten when Robin and his men came quietly and hid among the trees near by. At **quarter-past** ten the church door was opened. At **half-past** ten the ladies and gentlemen began to arrive.

(Half-past)

At **quarter-to** eleven the church was nearly full : then Robin gave the sign, and he and his men went and sat quietly at the back, with Alan in the middle of them. No one took any **interest** in them ;—for all the fine gentlemen were interested in looking at the fine ladies ; and all the fine ladies were interested in looking at each other's fine clothes.

(Quarter-to)

At five minutes to eleven in came the rich man who was to be Christabel's husband. He was fat, and old, and dressed in red silk covered with jewels. " Not an interesting man," said all the ladies ; " but it's a fine suit of clothes."

Eleven **o'clock** came. The church bell sounded. And just at eleven o'clock Lady Christabel arrived, with her father. She wore a dress of **pure** white. Her face was white also : she looked so pure, so beautiful, —and *so* sad.

Everyone was waiting with great interest for the

marriage to begin. Then suddenly there came a shout from the back of the church, " Stop ! "

Robin and his men rushed to the front with Alan-a-dale among them.

" There shall indeed be a marriage to-day," said Robin ; " but here are two men both desiring to be Lady Christabel's husband. It is only fair that she should **choose** which she will have, rather than marry one **chosen** for her."

Lady Christabel looked up and smiled, " Am I to choose? " she said. " Then I choose Alan-a-dale."

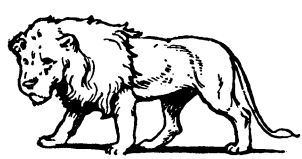
" Now go on with the marriage," said Robin ; " and she shall marry the man whom she has chosen."

So Alan-a-dale was married to Lady Christabel, and a very fine **pair** they looked as they walked back down the church. But Lady Christabel's father and the rich man looked a very angry and ugly pair. But the ladies were all pleased that it was Alan after all. " Such a fine looking pair ; I am sure they will suit each other," said the ladies.

N

Lion Unite Divide Firm
Nature (Natural) Lip

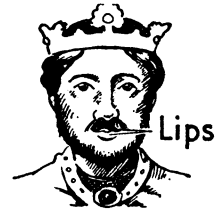
How the King came to visit Robin Hood


Lion

The old King had died and a new King ruled the land ; he was called Richard **Lion**-heart (that means, he was as brave as a lion).

Now Richard Lion-heart saw that the country was not **unite**d. The people were all **divide**d, and the land was divided up among great Lords. He knew that the people would unite under a good strong king who would rule them **firm**ly and justly. He soon heard of

Robin Hood and his outlaws and he sent soldiers to catch them. As soon as the soldiers came, the outlaws divided : one went one way, and another went another way. And as soon as the soldiers went away, they all united again.



Then the King said, " I will go and visit Robin Hood myself, and I shall deal firmly with him."

So the King put on the clothes of a pilgrim. The King by **nature** had a fine face with firm **lips**, and his **natural** hair was bright golden. But now he made his lips look thick, and he put black hair over his natural hair, so that no one might know him.

O

Smoke	**Demand**	**Tail**
Game	**To practise**	**(Practice)**

Smoke

On the edge of the forest he met Robin Hood.

" Stop ! " said Robin. " Who are you? "

" A poor pilgrim, as you see," answered the King.

" Come with me," said Robin.

" Do not **demand** money of me," said the ' pilgrim,' " because I have none."

"I do not demand money of a poor pilgrim," said Robin; "but the pilgrim demands a good dinner from me. Come and eat it."

So Robin led the King through the wood. Soon the King saw **smoke** through the trees; and, as he came nearer to the smoke, he saw that the smoke came from a large fire in front of which a whole sheep was being cooked, head, legs, **tail** and all!

They sat down to eat. Robin and his men were hungry, and so was the King. They had soon eaten the whole sheep, head, body, legs, and tail. (It was Little John who ate the tail.)

After dinner Robin said, "Now, pilgrim, we will have a **game**. Will you play a game with me?"

"Oh yes," said the King.

"Have you ever **practise**d shooting with bow and arrows?" asked Robin.

"I have had some **practice**," said the King, "though I have not practised as much as you have."

P

Spot -th (Fourth, Fifth, . . .) (Wide of) (Turn)

Then Robin made a black **spot** on a tree. "Let us take six arrows each, and whichever of us gets less arrows on the spot shall take a good blow on the head from the other."

"You begin," said King Richard; "it is your game and you have had most practice at it."

Then Robin took six arrows. He shot the first, but it was too high. He shot the second, and it was too low. But the third and the four**th** and the fif**th** hit the spot. He took the sixth arrow. Perhaps the smoke of the fire was in his eyes, or perhaps his hand shook, but Robin's sixth arrow flew **wide of** the tree.

Robin drew his three arrows out of the spot. " It is your **turn** now," he said. The King took six arrows. The first flew wide, but the second and the third and the fourth and the fifth and the sixth all hit the spot.

Q

Salt

" Now," said the King, " it is my turn. But I will not strike you, Robin : you are too small for me. Bring me Little John." Little John laughed, " You can hit me as much as you like," he said ; " I am too big to be hurt."

Then the King gave John one blow—but such a blow as John had never felt before : he fell to the ground, and for some minutes he could not stand up. But the force of the blow had made the King's cap fall off, and Robin saw the pilgrim's natural hair, and he knew who he was. He fell on his knees : " It is the King ! " he cried.

" Stand up, Robin," said King Richard ; " I am not angry with you. I have eaten your **salt**, and those who eat salt with a man are his friends. But now it is your turn to eat salt with me ; for you shall be a captain in my army, and Little John shall be one of your officers."

After that the King went to Nottingham, and sent away the unjust Sheriff. When the people heard that the Sheriff had gone, they were delighted.

And when the people they did hear,
And when the truth was known,
They all did say, " God save the King !
The town is now our own ! "

You now know 1131 words

LESSON 2

ACCOUNTS

A

Account **Owe** **Purpose** **Moment**

An **account** means a story : " to give an account of a battle " means to tell the story of the battle.

An account also means the story of our money :—it shows what money we have received, what money we have spent ; what money is **owe**d to us, and what we owe to other people.

A wise man always spends less money than he receives : he always puts a little money on one side to be used when he is old, or when he is ill and cannot work any more.

The **purpose** of an account is to show us (1) how much we are spending ; it shows whether we are spending more, or less than we are getting.

The purpose of an account is also (2) to show us at any **moment** how much money we have really got. At this moment I may have quite a lot of money in my house ; but I may owe all of it, and perhaps more ; so that really I have no money at all to spend. (For money which I owe does not belong to me ; it belongs to the people to whom I owe it.) Or at this moment I may have very little money in my house, but there may be people who owe me a lot of money ; so that, though I have got no money, I am really quite rich !

The purpose of accounts is to show a man at any moment just how rich or poor he really is.

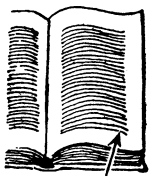
B

Page **(Keep accounts)** **Shop** **Shilling**

(s.—*shillings*) **(d.—*pence*)**

Doctor **List**

To charge



Page

Shilling

Just as a man has to **keep accounts** of his own money, so also a **shop** has to keep accounts, and a school has to keep accounts. Every person who receives money, for himself or for someone else, must keep an account, and show just what he has received, and how it has been used, and how much he has still got at the present moment.

Shop

Now I will show you how to keep an account. Take two **page**s of a book. On the left-hand page you will make a **list** of all amounts of money which you have received, and on the right-hand page will be shown a list of all the amounts of money which have been paid out. Just for practice, let us write out part of the accounts of a **doctor** for one week.

Doctor

A doctor helps people when they are ill, and they pay him money for his work. A doctor **charge**s a certain amount of money for each visit made to the sick person's house, or for each time that the sick person sees the doctor at the doctor's own house. In England a doctor usually

charges five **shillings** for a short visit, and he charges ten shillings or a pound if the visit takes a longer time.

On the left-hand page of the account-book we must write a list of the amounts of money received by the doctor for visits. (Remember that there are twelve pence in one shilling, and twenty shillings in one pound. For short we write **s.** for shillings, and **d.** for pence.)

C

Sunday **Monday** **Tuesday** **Wednesday**
Thursday **Friday** **Saturday**
Motor-car **(Car)**

Received for visits

				£	s.	d.
Sunday	May	1	... ...	3	0	0
Monday	May	2	... ...	1	0	0
Tuesday	May	3	... ...	2	15	0
Wednesday	May	4	... ...	7	10	0
Thursday	May	5	... ...	5	5	0
Friday	May	6	... ...	3	3	0
Saturday	May	7	... ...	1	1	0

On what does a doctor have to spend money? He must have a **motor-car** to take him to the people's

houses : for some of them live very far away ; and, if they are ill, he must go whether the weather is fine or bad. A doctor has a very hard life : he has to go, day or night, sun or rain, when he is sent for. Then there is the cost of the things which a doctor uses in his work, the powders and liquids, and all those things. And then, of course, there is the cost of the doctor's house, his food, his clothes, the pay of his servants. So on the right-hand page we must write a list of the amounts paid out :—

Paid

		£	s.	d.
Sunday, May 1	Pay of servants ...	4	0	0
Monday, May 2	Pay of the motor-car driver	1	10	0
Tuesday, May 3	For house (three months) at £5 a month	15	0	0
Wednesday, May 4	A suit of clothes ...	8	8	0
Thursday, May 5	A chair	0	10	0
Friday, May 6	Books	0	15	0
Saturday, May 7	Oil for the car ...	0	18	0

D

Bill (Receipt) Figure

Accounts are not usually added up each week, because people do not always pay for everything at once ; it suits them better to owe the money for the little things which they get from day to day, and to pay for them all together at the end of three months. (Three months is called The Quarter, because three months is quarter of a year.) So people do not always pay the doctor each time he makes a visit, but they pay him for all his visits

after three months. And the doctor does not pay the bread-shop for each loaf of bread and the meat-shop for each bit of meat separately, but he pays for them all together after three months.

At the end of the three months (The Quarter) a **bill** is sent. A bill is a paper which is sent to a person showing what things he has bought, and how much money he owes for these things. This is a bill :—

Mrs. Jones May 8th, 1956

Bought of—

S. SMITH,

General Merchant, Ship Street,

STROUD.

	£	s.	d.
3 yards of cloth, at 2s. a yard.	0	6	0
2 books, at 2s. each ...	0	4	0
1 box of note-paper, at 5s. ...	0	5	0
1 pencil, at 3d.	0	0	3
	0	15	3

This shows that Mrs. Jones owes Mr. Smith fifteen shillings and three-pence.

Now when Mrs. Jones goes to the shop and pays the money, Mr. Smith will give her a **receipt.** A receipt is a paper which shows that the money has been received. For Mr. Smith might make a mistake and forget that Mrs. Jones has paid this fifteen shillings and three-pence, and ask her for it again. What could she do, if she had no paper showing that she really had paid it? She might be forced to pay it again. When

you pay money, you should always ask for a receipt, for that proves that you really have paid the money. This is a receipt :—

Received of Mrs. Jones

Fifteen shillings and three-pence,

£0 15s. 3d.

S. Smith

Wednesday, May 9, 1956.

Notice that the amount of money is written in **figures** as well as in words. The reason for this is that sometimes writing is not clear : you might read *thirteen* as *fifteen* by mistake. Sometimes figures are not clear : a **3** may be read as an **8**. But there could not be the same mistake both in the words and in the figures.

If a receipt is for more than two pounds, you must stick a stamp on it : that is the law.

E

Fancy **To count**

There are certain things which you must remember in keeping accounts and in dealing with money at all times.

Money-matters are not matters of **fancy**, but of fact. It is no good fancying that you are rich, and then finding that you are poor and cannot pay what you owe. We all like to fancy that we are richer than we are : the purpose of accounts is to drive away such fancies and to keep us to the hard facts. So do not guess. Do not say, " Nearly a pound " when it is really nineteen shillings, or " Nearly a shilling " when it is only eleven pence. **Count** the pence and the shillings as carefully as you count the pounds. The more carefully you count the pence, the more pounds you will get to count.

Keep to the facts, whether they are pounds, shillings, or pence.

You now know 1153 words

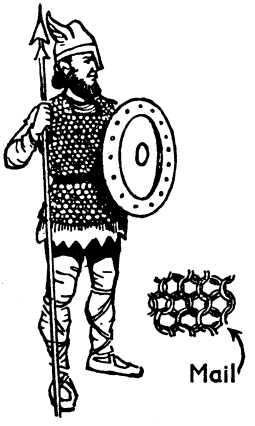
LESSON 3

BEOWULF

A

Extend **Iron** **(A building)**

A row **Rank** **Mail**



Many, many years ago there lived a king called Hrothgar. His lands **extend**ed wide, from sea to sea, and his fame extended among all the neighbouring peoples.

Now King Hrothgar decided to build a great hall, made of wood joined together with **iron**. Workers in wood and iron came together, and very soon the hall stood ready, a beautiful **building**, tall and wide. There was a great door strongly barred with iron. Within, in the centre of the hall, there was a large open fire, and the smoke went out through a hole in the roof. Along the two sides there were **rows** of seats. In the centre of one row there was a place for King Hrothgar and his Queen, and in the centre of the other row there were places for men of high **rank** visiting the King.

This picture shows the hall of Hrothgar and some of his soldiers. Notice the iron **mail** which the men wear ; it is made of little pieces of iron joined together. Notice the seats : these seats were used as beds at night, and the men of lower rank slept on them.

B

Feast **Terrible** **Hate** **(Hatred)**
Deed **Aid**

Now as soon as the hall was finished, Hrothgar held a great **feast.** The men sang and shouted, and the noise of the feasting went far and wide through the cold night air,—out over the waste lands which extended for miles between the Hall and the sea. It came to the ears of Grendel, where he lived at the bottom of the lake.

Grendel was half-beast, half-man, a **terrible** thing. He was **hate**d by men and Gods ; and he hated men in return. He hated to see men happy when he was sad. The sound of the feast filled him with **hatred** and anger. He went out into the night, across the waste lands, to the Hall. All was silent within, for the feast was now ended, and the men were sleeping on the rows of seats. The great iron-barred door was shut. He broke open the door. He seized thirty men as they slept. He carried their bodies away, and feasted terribly in the darkness.

Then in the morning light Grendel's **deed**s were seen by men. There was weeping and a great cry. The famous King Hrothgar sat in his Hall filled with sadness and with hatred of Grendel, the man-beast. He did not know what to do, nor whose **aid** to seek.

After one night Grendel came again and carried off others. And so it was every night, until men would no longer sleep in the Hall because of the terrible deeds of Grendel.

C

(Sea-man) **Direct** **(Direct)**

Just on the other side of the sea there lived a King called Hygelac; and one of the men of his family was

named Beowulf. Beowulf was famous for brave deeds; he was the strongest of men. He heard of the terrible deeds of Grendel. He knew that King Hrothgar sought aid, and that he alone could aid him. So he made ready a ship and chose fourteen of his bravest men to aid in the battle. Among them was a wise old **sea-man** whom he took with him to **direct** the ship across the sea to the land of Hrothgar. A strong wind aided them, and after one day they saw the coast in the distance, tall capes and a deep bay. They sailed **direct** for the bay, and came to the shore. There they met one of Hrothgar's men, who had seen the ship coming, and he directed them to King Hrothgar's Hall.

You now know the 1000 commonest words in English

D

Creature Succeed (Success) Fail Fate

They came before the king. Beowulf said, " O King Hrothgar, I am of King Hygelac's family. It has become known to me in my country that this beautiful Hall cannot be used because of a terrible **creature** called Grendel. I have killed many strange creatures with my own hands. I have killed five giants, and I have fought with sea-creatures in the water. I have come to ask if I may fight this creature also. Perhaps I shall **succeed,** where others have **fail**ed ; or perhaps I shall have no more **success** than they have had.—It may be my **fate** that I shall be killed in the battle. He whom death carries off should know that God has judged it to be best. There will be no need to make a grave for me, if it is fated that Grendel should kill me : for he will carry away my body and eat it in his home in the lake. Only send to Hygelac this coat of mail, which was given to me by his father, and it is made with wonderful art.—Fate goes ever as it must."

King Hrothgar answered, " Take now and guard this best of houses. Remember your fame : make known your strength : watch against the enemy ;—and success go with you."

E

Sword Paw Frighten Struggle
(A-rise, A-rose) (Ring with) Wound Yield

When night came Beowulf and his men went to the Hall. He took off his coat of iron mail, and his **sword,** saying, " I can fight as well as Grendel can : therefore I will not use the sword, for Grendel has no sword. We will fight with our hands."

Night came. The Hall was in darkness. All slept, except one.

Then Grendel came marching through the night over the waste lands towards the Hall. With a great blow of his black **paw** he broke open the door. He reached forward into the darkness, caught a man in his paw and killed him. Then he went further into the Hall : he reached out his paw over the place where Beowulf was lying. Beowulf was not **frighten**ed : his heart did not know fear.

He seized the paw with his iron hands and held it firmly. Then indeed Grendel was frightened at the strength with which his arm was held. He shouted loudly and tried to free himself, but he failed. He **struggle**d, but the more he struggled, the more firmly Beowulf held him. He became more frightened and struggled yet more wildly, crying and shouting and weeping. The seats were thrown this way and that.

The Hall **rang with** the noise of the battle. If the walls had not been joined with iron, they would have broken.

Still Beowulf held, and still Grendel struggled. At last there was a terrible cry which frightened the hearts of all who heard it : Grendel was **wound**ed. The wound was in his shoulder, for the bone and the skin had **yield**ed. Although he was wounded, Grendel

Wound

would not yet yield to Beowulf in the fight. He struggled so hard that the arm was pulled out from the shoulder. Then at last he yielded : he ran forth from the Hall over the waste lands ; and in the dim star-light came to his home in the lake.

Dawn came over the hills. The lake was red and boiling : great waves **arose**. And, as the clear light of day extended over hill and valley, driving away the shadows, the black creature of the night yielded up his soul.

F

Wine **Noble** (**Bear** child)

At dawn in the Hall of Hrothgar frightened men stood with white faces among the broken seats : they saw the floor marked with blood, the door broken to pieces,— and, terrible beside it, the arm of Grendel. And they knew that their captain had not failed.

As day went on, Captains and Princes and men of rank came from all the neighbouring peoples to see the wonderful sight, to view the marks of the battle and the footsteps of the wounded Grendel across the sand to the lake where he lay dead.

Then the Hall was prepared for the greatest of feasts. **Wine** was set ready and the walls were hung with cloth of gold. When night came they sat down to eat meat and to drink wine in honour of Beowulf's success. Hrothgar's Queen came forth wearing a golden crown and carried the wine-cup to her master, and from him to Beowulf.

Then Hrothgar arose and said, " You have succeeded where we could not succeed : therefore we honour you the more. Most **noble** Beowulf, I love you in my heart as a son, for you have done noble deeds. Happy the noble woman who **bore** this child ; blessed is the mother of such a son. Let her thank God for His grace to her in her child-bearing."

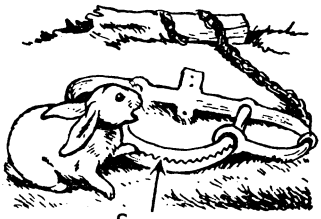
(*From the Old English epic poem.*)

You now know 1176 words

LESSON 4

THE SNARE

Pity **Snare** **Wrinkle** **Search**



This is a poem of **pity**,—*of pity for the pain of a poor little wounded creature*

EXPLANATION OF THE POEM

1. I hear a sudden cry of pain : it is the cry of a rabbit whose paw has been caught in a **snare**. I hear the cry again. I pity the poor creature. I want to find the snare and set the poor rabbit free from it. But I cannot tell from where the rabbit is crying.

2. I cannot tell from where he is crying. His cries of fear make me feel frightened ; they make the air seem frightened ; they make everything afraid.

3. I can think of him, **wrinkling** up his poor little face (as rabbits do, when they are in pain)—wrinkling up his face, and crying again and again for aid :—but I cannot find the place where he is.

4. I am **search**ing, but I cannot find the place. Poor little rabbit, I am searching for you ! Oh, little one, I am searching for you everywhere !

THE SNARE

I hear a sudden cry of pain !
  There is a rabbit in a **snare**:
Now I hear the cry again,
  But I cannot tell from where.

But I cannot tell from where
  He is calling out for aid ;
Crying on the frightened air,
  Making everything afraid.

Making everything afraid,
  Wrinkling up his little face,
As he cries again for aid ;
  And I cannot find the place !

And I cannot find the place
  Where his paw is in the snare :
Little one ! Oh, little one !
  I am **search**ing everywhere.

JAMES STEPHENS.
(By kind permission of the Author and of Macmillan & Co.)

You now know 1180 words

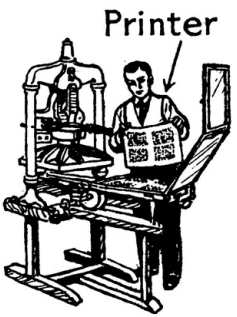
LESSON 5

BOX AND COX

A PLAY

A

To let **To lodge** **(Lodger)** **To print**



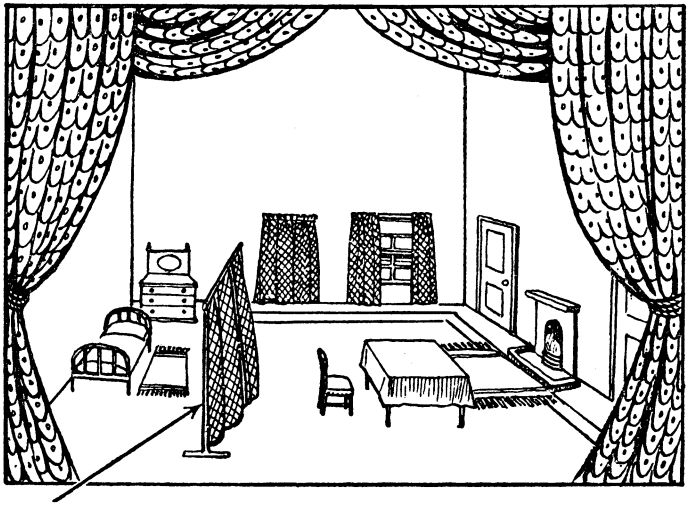
Mrs. Bouncer **lets** rooms in her house to **lodgers**. She keeps a lodging-house.

One of Mrs. Bouncer's lodgers is Mr. John Box : he is a **print**er, and all his work is done at night : he comes back to his room in the early morning when printing is finished. So Mr. Box's room has no one in it at night. Mrs. Bouncer, wishing to get more money, has let Mr. Box's room again—without telling Mr. Box. She has let it to Mr. Cox : he works in a hat-shop which is open all day ; so he only comes to the room at night. He does not know that the room has been let to Mr. Box, the printer, also. Neither knows that the room has been let to someone else.

B

A brush **(To brush)** **Knock**

Steal **Stole** **(Good morning)**



Curtain. (This is a **curtain**. Write C on all the other curtains you can find in the picture : there are seven other curtains in the picture.)

(*It is morning. Mr. Cox has just finished dressing himself. He has a* **brush** *in one hand and a glass in the other: he is looking in the glass as he brushes his hair.*)

Cox.—I'll never get my hair cut again ! Never ! There's not enough hair left on my head to be worth brushing. I told the hair-cutter just to

cut the ends off: he must have thought that I meant the ends nearest my head.

(*There is a* **knock** *at the door.*)

Knock

Cox.—Who is that knocking? (*Another knock.*)—That is Mrs. Bouncer's knock. Come in Mrs. Bouncer.

(*Mrs. Bouncer enters.*)

Mrs. B.—**Good morning,** Mr. Cox. I hope you slept well.

Cox.—Good morning, Mrs. Bouncer. No, I can't say that I did. That is the hardest bed that I ever lay awake on, and I must ask you to find me a softer one.

Mrs. B.—I would do anything to please you, Mr. Cox.

Cox.—Then just hold this glass while I finish brushing my hair.—Mrs. Bouncer, I must ask you to notice the fact that my coal is going very fast.

Mrs. B.—Oh, Mr. Cox!

Cox.—So is my oil, and my sugar, and my firewood.

Mrs. B.—You don't think that I am **steal**ing it, do you! I never **stole** anything in my life. To think that I should steal a lodger's coal! I never . . . !

Steal

Cox.—I never said that you had been stealing it, Mrs. Bouncer. But I do not think that the cat has stolen it: cats steal milk, but they don't steal coal and fire-wood to boil the milk, nor sugar to put in it . . . .

C

(Smoke a pipe) **Stairs** **(Up-stairs)**
Immediately **Idea** **Rent** **(To do with)**
(To knock down) **Fault** **Imagine**

Smoking a Pipe

(*Cox.*—) . . . Oh, Mrs. Bouncer, how is it that I often find my room full of smoke when I come home in the evening?

Mrs. B.—I expect the fire smokes.

Cox.—No! I don't mean that sort of smoke. Have you been **smoking a pipe**, Mrs. Bouncer?

Mrs. B.—Not I, indeed, Mr. Cox!

Cox.—Then how is it?

Mrs. B.—The gentleman in the little room above you smokes a pipe, and I expect that the smoke comes down through the floor.

Stairs

Cox.—Smoke does not come down: it goes up.—Is that the man I always meet coming up the **stairs** as I go down, and going down the stairs as I come up? Does he live **up-stairs**?

Mrs. B. (*frightened*).—Why—yes—well—of course—

Cox.—It is time for me to be going. Good morning, Mrs. Bouncer. (*Cox goes out.*)

Mrs. B.—He's gone at last! I had an **idea** that Mr. Box might come in before he went: I was so frightened! Such a good idea of mine to let this

room to both of them ; and neither gentleman has any idea that the other gentleman is lodging here too ; and I get a good **rent** from each of them—double rent for the one room. I wish I could get double rent for all my rooms. Now I must hurry and put Mr. Cox's things away **immediately** so that Mr. Box may not see them.

Mr. Box (*outside*).—Why don't you keep on your own side of the stairs, sir? You nearly **knock**ed me **down**.

Cox (*outside*).—It was your **fault**.

Box (*outside*).—It was not my fault ; it was your fault ; it was your fault entirely.

Cox (*outside*).—It was your fault for not looking who is coming.

Knock down

Box (*outside*).—It was your fault for not looking where you're going. (*Enters.*) Tell me immediately, Mrs. Bouncer, who is that creature who is always going down the stairs as I come up, and coming up the stairs as I go down?

Mrs. B. (*frightened*).—Oh—well—yes—of—course—that's the gentleman in the little room up-stairs.

Box.—I **imagine** that his business has something **to do with** hats, for he wears a different hat every day. He sells hats, I imagine—or he makes them. I imagine that the hats he wears are those which he can't sell.

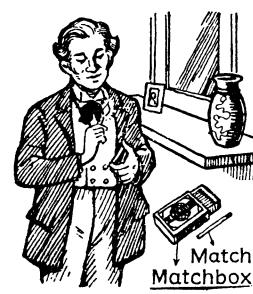
Mrs. B.—Yes, he works in a hat-shop . . . Do you want anything more of me, Mr. Box?

Box.—Oh no, Mrs. Bouncer ; nothing more, thank you. (*Mrs. Bouncer goes out.*)

D

To swallow **To light** **Pocket**
Matches **To produce**

Box.—I have been working all night, and I must lie down and get some sleep. I must also have some breakfast. Now which shall I do first—**swallow** my breakfast before I lie on my bed, or swallow my bed before I lie on my breakfast? I mean, lie on my bed before I swallow my breakfast !—I will have breakfast first. Now where are the **matches**? I left my box of matches on the table. Matches cannot walk, and yet they are not here now. . . . Here is a box of matches above the fire.—Mine ! (*He opens the box.*) Someone has been using my matches : Mrs. Bouncer, I imagine. I should say " my match," for there is only one left. I believe that woman swallows matches. (*He* **light**s *the match carefully, lights a piece of paper with the match, and lights the fire with the paper. He then* **produce**s *a small cooking-pot from beside the fire. He smells the cooking-pot.*) Mrs. Bouncer has been using this ! The last thing I cooked in it was an egg, but now it smells strongly of fish. I brought a nice piece of meat in my **pocket**. Which pocket did I put it in ? (*He searches his pockets.*) Ah, here it is ! (*He produces a small piece of paper from his pocket; he opens the paper and produces from it a small piece of meat.*) Now I'll just have a little sleep while that is



Pocket

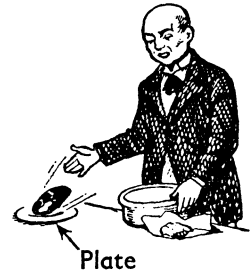
cooking. (*He puts the meat in the pot, and puts the pot on the fire. Then he lies on the bed, pulls the curtain across and goes to sleep.*)

E

Employ **Calm** **Plate**

(*Enter Cox.*)

Cox.—Wonders will never end! Just as I was going into the shop where I am **employ**ed, my employer said to me, "There is no work for you to-day; you may employ your time better, and take a good day's rest." So I've brought something for my breakfast, and after that I'll employ myself in going a nice trip on the river. (*He produces a piece of fish from his pocket.*) Now where are the matches? I left them here—near the fire. Ah! there they are on the table. Someone has moved them. Someone has been using my matches: Mrs. Bouncer, I imagine. And she has used the last one! . . . Why the fire *is* lighted! And here is a piece of meat cooking on it!—I think that Mrs. Bouncer is one of the **calm**est women I have ever known. I do love her calm ways! She calmly employs my matches, my coals, my cooking-pot to prepare her breakfast! But I must not get angry. I must be calm. Come out of that! (*He seizes Mr. Box's meat and throws it on to a* **plate** *on the table. He puts his fish into the pot instead.*) Now I must get ready my breakfast-table. I need a plate for the bread, a plate for the butter, a plate for the fish,—



three plates and a cup. (*He goes out at the back to get the plates, and shuts the door with a loud noise.*)

F

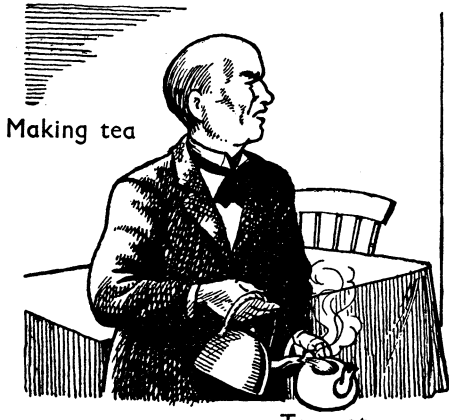
Tea

(To make tea) **(Tea-pot)** **(Tea-cup)**

Unless **Mad** **Repeat** **(Ha-t-ter)**

Box (*putting his head through the curtain*).—Is that you, Mrs. Bouncer? Come in ! I wonder how long I have been asleep. The meat ! It will be burnt ! (*He pulls away the curtain and goes to the fire.*) Why, here is a bit of fish in the pot ! Fish ! Whose fish ? Bouncer's fish, of course. She got the bright idea of cooking her breakfast on my fire while I'm asleep —and she calmly does it ! Where is my bit of meat? She has calmly taken it out of the pot and put it on a plate ! . . . Shall I calm my anger? No ! (*He throws the fish out of the window.*) There goes Bouncer's breakfast ! Now I will see about my own. I will just get the plates and things. (*He goes out by the door on the right.*)

Cox (*running in from the door at the back*).—My fish must be ready by now. I'll just **make** the **tea**. (*He looks into the cooking-pot.*) Why, what's this? The meat again ! This is too much ! Here, come out of that !—There goes Mrs. Bouncer's breakfast ! (*He throws the meat out of the window. Then he puts tea in the* **tea-pot** *and goes to the fire to pour water in the tea. As he turns to put the tea-pot back on the table, he meets Box carrying his plates,* **tea-cup**s *and other things.*)



Cox.—Who are you, sir?

Box.—Who are you?

Cox.—I **repeat**, Who are you, sir?

Box.—I also repeat, Who are you?

Cox.—It's the printer! (*He puts down the tea-pot on the table.*)

Box.—It's the **hatter**! (*He puts down the plates and tea-cups.*)

Hatter

Cox.—**Unless** you go to your little room up-stairs immediately, I shall use force.

Box.—Unless you go to your little room up-stairs immediately, I shall throw you through the door.

Cox.—I repeat, leave my room.

Box.—Your room! You mean *my* room.

Cox.—You must be **mad**—unless you are dreaming: for here is the receipt for my rent.

Box.—You are mad,—unless we are both mad: for here is the receipt for my rent.

Box.—Mrs. Bouncer! Mrs. Bouncer!

G

Remove Explain Exercise Proceed (A-light)

(*Mrs. Bouncer rushes in.*)

Box.—**Remove** that hatter ; he is mad.

Cox.—Unless you remove that printer, I *shall* go mad.

Mrs. B.—But, gentlemen, I can't remove you both.

Both (*pointing to each other*).—Remove him !

Mrs. B.—Gentlemen, I'll just **explain.**

Both.—Yes, explain !

Box.—Explain,—whose room is this? Doesn't it belong to me?

Mrs. B.—No.

Cox.—There, you hear, sir ; it belongs to me, doesn't it, Mrs. Bouncer?

Mrs. B.—No. It belongs to both of you.

Both.—We repeat,—explain.

Mrs. B.—You see, Mr. Box, you are out all night. And you see, Mr. Cox, you are out all day. So I got the idea of letting the room to both of you. But I will prepare another room at once, and one of you may remove his things to it as soon as it is ready.

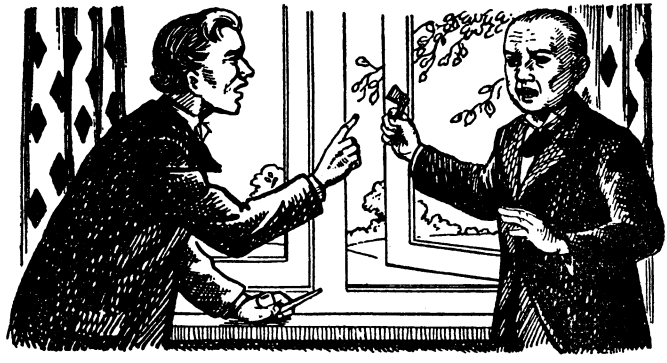
(*Mrs. Bouncer goes out. Box sits at the table. Cox begins to walk rapidly up and down the room.*)

Box.—If you have not had any **exercise** to-day, sir, perhaps you would like to go and exercise your legs outside.

Cox.—I shall take my exercise just when and where and how I please, sir. (*He sits down. Box* **proceeds** *to light his pipe.*)

Cox.—Are you proceeding to smoke in my room, sir?

Box.—I am proceeding to light my pipe ; and, when it is **alight**, I shall proceed to smoke it. (*Cox opens the window.*)



H

Occupy (Dis-like) Intend Future Exact Wealth (Wealthy)

Box.—Are you opening the window of my room, sir?

Cox.—I am opening the window of *my* room ; and, when it is open, I shall proceed to take some more exercise.

Box.—Shut that window.

Cox.—Put down that pipe.

Box.—There ! (*He puts down the pipe.*)

Cox.—There ! (*He shuts the window.*)

Box.—Although we are fated to **occupy** the same room for a short time, there is no reason why we should quarrel. I do not **dislike** you, sir.

Cox.—I do not really hate you, sir.

Box.—Let us occupy the time in some way. Do you sing, sir?

Cox.—No ; my wife won't let me.

Box.—Your wife ! Then you are married?

Cox.—I am not ; but I **intend** to be soon.

Box.—I wish you all happiness.

Cox.—Thank you.

Box.—If you intend to get married, you do not intend to occupy Mrs. Bouncer's other room for very long.

Cox.—I do not intend to occupy it at all. This is my room, and I intend to remain in it.

Box.—My room, sir !

Cox.—No, mine.

Box.—I do not intend to start quarrelling again.

Cox.—Nor do I, sir.—Perhaps you are married also?

Box.—No ; but I intend to be in the near **future**.

Cox.—I wish you all future happiness.

Box.—I thank you ; and yet I imagine that my future is not going to be very happy.

Cox.—Why should you not have the happiest of futures with a dear wife who loves you?

Box.—I do not think that my future wife does **exactly** love me. To be exact, I believe that Penelope Ann loves **wealth** ; she wants a **wealthy** husband.

I

To regard **Gun** **(To load a gun)**

Cox.—Penelope Ann?

Box.—Exactly.

Cox.—Of Margate?

Box.—Exactly so,—of Margate.

Cox.—Do you **regard** that lady as your future wife?

Box.—I do regard her as my future wife, sir.

Cox.—And does she regard you as her future husband?

Box.—She does regard me as her future husband, sir. She has promised to marry me.

Cox.—Then let me tell you that Penelope Ann has promised to marry *me*, you—you printer !

Box.—She has promised to marry me, you hatter ! . . . There is nothing left to me now but to fight you—to the death !

Gun

Load a gun

Cox.—Mrs. Bouncer ! Mrs. Bouncer.

(*Mrs. Bouncer runs in.*)

Mrs. B.—What is it, gentlemen?

Box.—**Guns** for two.

Mrs. B.—Yes, sir.

Cox.—Stop ! Do you mean to say, you foolish woman, that you keep **loaded** guns in the house?

Mrs. B.—Oh no, the guns aren't loaded.

Cox.—Then produce the dangerous articles at once.

(*Mrs. Bouncer runs out.*)

J

Opinion **Ought**

(**Head** of penny) (**Tail** of penny)

Shame **(Ashamed)** **Honest**

Box.—I say, sir.

Cox.—Well, sir?

Box.—What is your **opinion** of fighting between gentlemen? Do you think that gentlemen **ought** to fight in this way?

Cox.—My opinion is that gentlemen ought not to fight. They ought to settle their quarrels peacefully.

Box.—I also regard that as the right opinion. Then what ought we to do?

Cox.—I have an idea. Let us each throw up a penny. If my penny falls with the **head** up, then I win.

Box.—And if my penny falls with the head up, I win. If both pennies fall with the **tail** up, neither wins.

Cox (*producing a penny*).—Exactly.

Box (*producing a penny*).—Are you ready?—Then let us begin.

Cox (*throwing up his penny and catching it*).—Ah ! Head.

Box (*throwing up his penny*).—Ah ! Head.

Cox.—We must throw again : (*throwing*) Head !

Box (*throwing*).—Head ! This is very curious. Let us throw again.

Both (*throwing*).—Head !

Cox.—Let me see your penny, sir. **Shame** ! It is as I thought : it is not a real penny at all ; it has a head on both sides. This is not **honest** ! You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Box.—Let me see your penny. Ah ! Your penny has two heads also ! That is most dishonest: the shame is yours, sir !

Cox.—Did you call me dishonest, sir ! Dishonest yourself ! Shame to you !

Box.—How dare you !

(*They begin to fight.*)

K

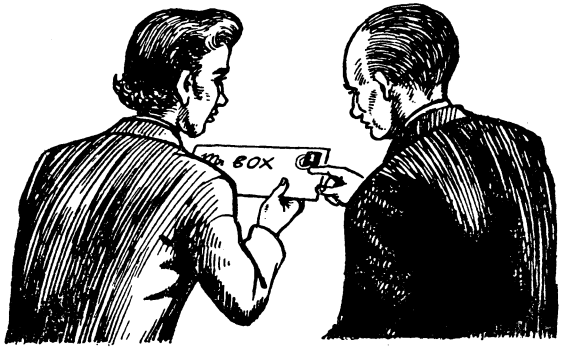
Address **Plain** **News** **Character**
Agree **Eager**

(*Enter Mrs. Bouncer.*)

Both.—Is the little room up-stairs ready yet?

Mrs. B.—Not quite, gentlemen. I can't find those guns; but I have brought a letter. (*Cox takes the letter. Mrs. Bouncer goes out.*)

Cox.—It's from Penelope Ann!



Box.—Then give it to me. (*Box looks over Cox's shoulder.*) It's **address**ed to me, B-o-x.

Cox.—No, it's addressed to me quite **plain**ly. The C is perfectly plain—C-o-x, Cox.

Box.—I say that is a plain B, and it is addressed to me.

Cox.—Let us both read it. (*Cox opens the letter.*)

Cox.—Terrible **news** !

Box.—What news?

Cox.—Fearful news !

Box.—Let me see.—I don't think that this is such terrible news.

Cox.—Let me look at it again. Well, perhaps the news isn't really so terrible. " Dear Mr. Cox—."

Box.—" Box."

Cox.—" Dear Mr. Box—Cox, I have some sad news for you. I have decided that our **characters** are so different that we shall never be able to **agree**. I therefore write to tell you that I have agreed to marry Mr. Knox, a wealthy gentleman of noble character living in this town. I hope you will agree with me that this is the right thing for me to do."

Box.—I am not ashamed to say that I was never very **eager** about my marriage.

Cox.—And I was not very eager about my marriage.

L

Consider	**(To separate)**	**Apart**
Comfort	**(Comfortable)**	**Satisfy**

Mrs. B. (*putting her head in at the door*).—The little room up-stairs is quite ready now.

Box.—Cox—.

Cox.—Yes, Box.

Box.—I **consider** that really we agree very well with each other in most things.

Cox.—I consider that we do.

Box.—Then don't you consider that it is rather foolish for us to be so eager to **separate** and live **apart** from each other.

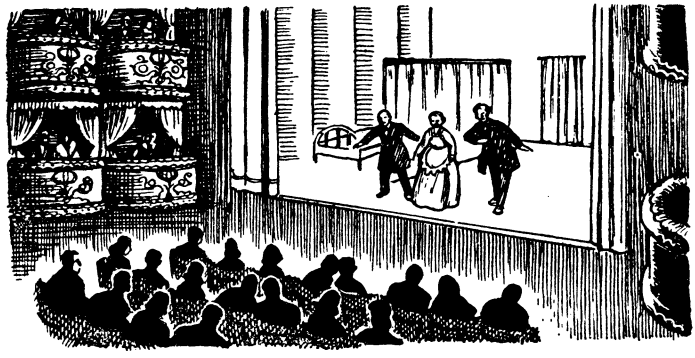
Cox.—Indeed I consider that we ought not to separate. It would be very foolish for us to live apart when we might agree so nicely in one room.

Box.—Do you agree with me that Mrs. Bouncer does her best for our **comfort** ?

Cox.—Yes, she does try to make us **comfortable**.

Box.—Then you agree that we should not live apart.

Cox.—I do agree that we should not live apart.



Box.—And you agree that this room would be quite comfortable for us both.

Cox.—It **satisfies** me.

Box.—It satisfies me also.

(*Enter Mrs. Bouncer.*)

Mrs. B.—And I shall have to be satisfied with the single rent.

Box.—Then Box—

Cox—and Cox—

Both—are satisfied.

(*The curtain falls.*)

(*Adapted from "Box and Cox," by John Maddison Morton, by permission of Messrs. S. French and Co., Ltd.*)

You now know 1230 words

LESSON 6

A KING'S OWN STORY

A

Describe **Event** **Mere** **Fifty**

Your history book **describe**s many famous kings and many great **event**s ; but in your history book these events are not described by the men who saw them and had a part in them; nor do the kings describe the events of their own lives. Here you shall read part of the story of a great king,—one of the greatest of kings,—and it is told by himself. It is not a **mere** story, told merely to be interesting: it is the truth.—The truth is always more interesting than mere stories.

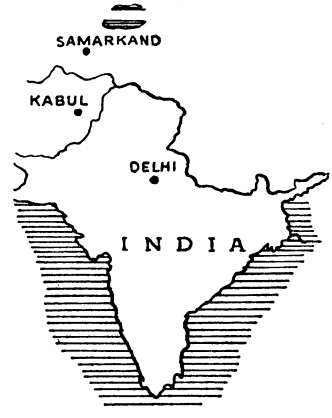
Babar was born in the year 1483—that is, about four hundred and **fifty** years ago. He was a mere boy

when he became king : he was only eleven years old. His chief town, Akshi, was a mere village ; and his country, Ferghana, a very little place.

B

Descend (Descendants) (Driven) To desert

Twice enemies **descend**ed upon Babar's country and conquered it, and Babar was **driven** away as an outlaw. Twice he conquered his country again. When he was forty years old, he descended with a very small army and conquered India. Babar's **descendants** ruled India for two hundred years. Among Babar's descendants was Akbar (grandson of Babar) : Akbar was one of the greatest rulers in history.



Babar is in Akshi. A great army has come against him. Those who had promised to help have **desert***ed him. Many of his own soldiers have also deserted him. Thus, deserted by all, having only one hundred and fifty men left, he decides to leave the town. But—*

C

Opposite **To aim** **Fled** **Struck**

Aiming

——just as we came **opposite** the gate we saw Shaikh Bayazid entering the town from the opposite side. I immediately drew the arrow that was in my bow, and **aim**ed at him. The arrow just missed his neck;—but it was a well-aimed shot. Immediately he had come through the gate, he turned to the right and **fled** down a narrow lane. I went after him. Kuli Kukildash[1] **struck** one foot-soldier on the head and had passed another : just then the fellow aimed an arrow at Ibrahim Beg.[1] Ibrahim shouted, " Hai ! Hai ! " : this made the fellow wait for a moment and he aimed the arrow at me instead. It struck me under the arm. I was wearing a coat of mail ; the arrow broke the mail, but it did not wound me.

[1]One of Babar's friends.

D

Message

I aimed an arrow at the man as he fled; it struck another soldier who was running along the top of the wall just opposite to me; the arrow went through his cap, and there his cap hung fixed to the wall. A horseman passed close to me, rushing up the narrow lane. I struck him in the face with the point of my sword. He nearly fell, but caught the wall, and so kept himself on his horse and fled away.

We drove away all the horsemen and soldiers who were at the gate, and seized the gate.

There was now no hope of success, for the enemy had two or three thousand men in the centre of the town, and I had only a hundred, or a hundred and fifty, in the outer part.

I sent a **message** to Jehangir asking him to join me in another struggle to seize the centre of the town. But in truth the battle was now over. We continued waiting at the gate for the man who had taken my message. No message came in return. At last the man came back and told us that Jehangir had already deserted us and fled.

E

Pursue **Pursuit**

(Gain on) **Delay** **Direction**

It was now no time for **delay**. Indeed my delaying so long because of the message was very unwise. Less then fifty men now remained with me. As we moved off, a strong party of the enemy began to **pursue** us. Their leader called out to Ibrahim Beg, " You are always

Pursue

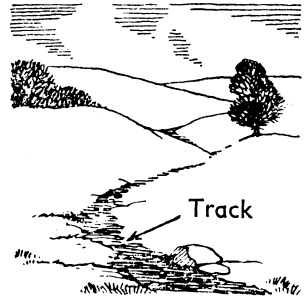
saying how brave you are : stay and have a fight with me."

Ibrahim, who was near me, answered, " Come on ! "

Mad fool to delay and talk with the enemy at such a moment !

We fled with the enemy in **pursuit**. The pursuit was very close ; they brought down man after man as they **gain**ed **on** us.

We fled in the **direction** of a place called the Garden House. The enemy still pursued us. There Ibrahim Beg was caught by a servant of Shaikh Bayazid. We went on in the direction of Sang. By the time we reached Sang the pursuers had caught most of my men. After Sang there were no more pursuers.



F

Track Flat Companion

At Sang we followed the direction of the river. We were now only eight men. A **track** leads along the riverside among deep valleys. We followed this

little-used track. Then, leaving the river on our right, we went along another narrow track. At about the time of afternoon prayers we came out from the valleys upon **flat** country. I saw a black spot far off on the flat ground. I hid my men, and went up a little hill just opposite, to see what it might be coming over the flat ground. Just as I came down from the hill a number of horsemen suddenly came up behind us. We mounted our horses and fled.

Our horses were now tired. My party began to separate and some of my **companion**s began to fall behind. At last I was left alone with Kuli Kukildash as my only companion. Kuli's horse went slower and slower. I said, " If I lose you, where can I go? Dead or alive, we will keep together."

I kept on my way, turning from time to time to watch my companion. At last he said, " My horse is finished. Go on alone, and perhaps you may still escape."

Kuli then fell behind, and I was alone.

G

(On the track) **(Dismount)**
Difficult **(Difficulty)**
(To address) **(Aim)**
Deliver **Steep**

Steep

Two of the enemy were still **on** my **track**. They gained on me. My horse became weaker and weaker, and it became more and more **difficult** for me to keep in front of my pursuers.

About sunset I drew near a **steep** hill. Suddenly the

two pursuers called out to me ; I made no answer, but kept on towards the hill. They kept close on my track. I began to climb up the hill. It became steeper and steeper as I went up. At about the time of evening prayers I had reached a rock as big as a house. I went round to the opposite side and found that the hill was here very steep and was broken into a number of flat steps. It would be difficult for the horse to go up these steps ; but I saw that I myself could climb them without **difficulty**.

I therefore **dismount**ed.

The two men also dismounted and began to **address** me,—

" What is your **aim** in going on thus in a dark night where there is no road? Where can you possibly go? Who can **deliver** you from us? Come with us to our leader, for he intends to make you king."

I answered, " I do not trust you ; nor could I possibly join him, whatever his aim is. Return the way you came, and leave me to my fate."

They replied, " We wish that we had never come ; but, as we are here, how can we desert you? Since you will not come with us, we shall follow you, and serve you wherever you go."

H

Worthy (Worthy) (Trustworthy) Secret Lit Deceive

I went on with these men. Of course they were not **worthy** of my trust ; their only aim was to give me up to my enemies. We came to the village of Karman. There I met a **worthy** fellow whom I knew well. He was chief of the village, Ghave, which is near to Karman. His name was Kadir Berdi. Thinking him **trustworthy**, I addressed him and asked him to deliver me from my enemies. I sent him to bring food for us and for our horses, and asked him to meet me at a **secret** place at the time of evening prayer. I learnt later that the two fellows who were with me met Kadir secretly, and sent him with a message to my enemies, telling them where I was.

We entered a stone house and **lit** a fire. As soon as the fire was lit, I closed my eyes for a moment in sleep.

These untrustworthy fellows had pretended to be eager to serve me, but all the time they were **deceiving** me. When I awoke they said to me, " We must not leave this village until you get a message from Kadir Berdi, for he will help you. But this stone house is not secret enough. There is a garden outside the village where we could remain quite secretly until we receive a message from Kadir Berdi." So we mounted our horses in the middle of the night and went secretly to this garden. One of the fellows went on to the roof and kept watch.

I

Alarm **Resolve** **Mercy**

It was near noon when the fellow came down from the roof and said, " Here comes Yusuf ! "

Now Yusuf was an officer in the army of my enemies.

I said, " Find out if he knows that I am here. Tell me the truth, and do not try to deceive me."

Soon after this, Yusuf himself came in, and said, " I will not deceive you. Why should we deceive you? Shaikh Bayazid has got news that you are here, and has sent me."

Hearing these words I was thrown into a terrible state of **alarm**. There is nothing that alarms a man more than the thought that death is very near. I felt my strength gone. I rose and went into a corner of the garden. I said within myself, " Why should I be alarmed? If a man should live a hundred or a thousand years, yet at the last he must **resolve** to die—

' If man should live but for a single night,
Or for a thousand years might see the light,
Yet in the end he must resolve to die,
And leave at last these houses of delight.' "

I was therefore resolved to meet my fate.

There was a stream in the garden. There I washed, and said a prayer, bowing twice. I then gave myself up to solemn thoughts ; and I had just resolved to ask God for his **mercy**—when sleep closed my eyes.

J

Faith **Faithful** **Trick**

Attempt **Troop**

I saw in my dream Khwaja Yahub and many others in whom I had great **faith.** They were all mounted on grey horses, and they came before me; and Khwaja Yahub said, " Do not be alarmed: we are still **faithful** to you. My father has sent me to tell you that he will keep faith with you, and will make you king again."

I woke, with an easy heart because of my dream, just at the moment when Yusuf and his companions were planning a **trick** to deceive me. They had resolved to **attempt** to seize me and kill me without mercy, and they were just talking of some way in which they might attempt to trick me into yielding. I said to them, " All that you say about this trick is very nice, but I am just waiting to see which of you attempts to come near me."

As I spoke, we heard the sound of a **troop** of horses outside the garden wall. Yusuf cried, " If we had taken

you and delivered you to your enemies, they would have given us much money. As it is, they have sent a large troop to seize you. The noise you hear is the sound of the troop of horsemen who have come on your track."

Troop

At this I was greatly alarmed, and I did not know what to do. I knew that they would have no mercy on me.

The troop of horsemen attempted to find the gate of the garden. Failing in this attempt, they broke down the wall and entered.—And I saw that they were Muhammad Barlas and Babai Pargari, two of my most faithful followers, with fifteen or twenty other men, all faithful to me.

And I thanked God for his mercy.

(*From the Memoirs of Zebir-ed-din Muhammed Bahar, Emperor of Hindustan, written by Himself, in the Chagbatai Turki, translated by J. Leyden and W. Erskine. The latter part is from the French translation by Pavet de Courteille.*)

You now know 1263 words

LESSON 7

POETRY

A

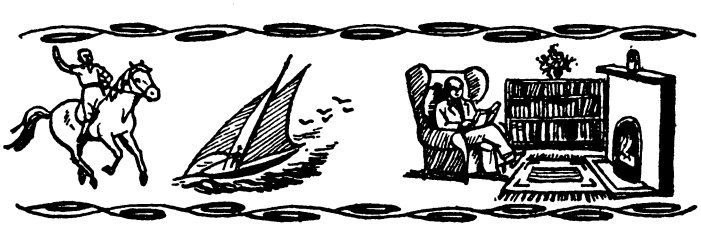
GIFTS

(*What things does a man need in order that he may be happy?*)

Give a man a horse he can ride,
  Give a man a boat he can sail ;
And his rank and wealth, his strength and health,
  On sea nor shore shall fail.

Give a man a pipe he can smoke,
  Give a man a book he can read ;
And his home is bright with a calm delight,
  Though the room be poor indeed.

JAMES THOMPSON.
(*By permission.*)[1]



[1] Verse 3 is omitted. The title is not in the original.

B

EXPLANATION OF THE POEM

Dying **Breathe** West-**ern** (**Babe**) **Breast**

It is evening. A **dying** moon is in the sky. A gentle wind **breathe**s over the west**ern** sea, gentle as the breathing of the **babe** sleeping on his mother's **breast.** The mother's husband has gone away in his ship ; and the mother sings to the child on her breast, " Breathe gently, O wind of the western sea, and bring my husband back to us, while my little baby sleeps."

SWEET AND LOW

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the west**ern** sea ;
Low, low, **breathe** and blow,
Wind of the western sea !
Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the **dying** moon, and blow,
Blow him again to me ;
While my little one, while my pretty one sleeps.

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,—
Father will come to thee soon :
Rest, rest on mother's **breast,—**
Father will come to thee soon.
Father will come to his **babe** in the nest ;—
Silver sails all out of the west
Under the silver moon :
Sleep, my little one ; sleep, my pretty one, sleep.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

You now know 1267 words

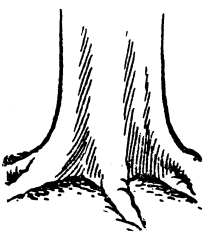
LESSON 8

THE CARE OF TEETH

A

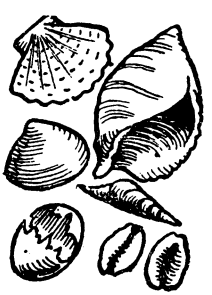
Tooth **(Teeth)** **Material** **(Root of tree)**

Protect **Shell**



Root of Tree

This is a picture of a **tooth**; it is one of the large **teeth** which grow at the back of the mouth. The lower part of the tooth is pointed; this is called the **root** of the tooth. This tooth has two roots. The roots grow into the bone of the head and hold the tooth firmly in its place, just as the roots of a tree hold the tree firmly in the ground.



Shells

This picture shows the same tooth cut in half from top to bottom. You can see that the tooth is made of two sorts of **material**. The outer part of the tooth is covered with a very hard white material like glass. This hard material is thickest on the top of the tooth, for that is

the part of the tooth on which you bite. On the sides of the tooth this material is not so thick ; and on the roots there is none at all.

The inside of the tooth is made of a softer material.

You can feel pain in the soft inside part of the tooth, but the hard outside **shell** does not feel anything. Some fishes have hard shells to **protect** them. In old days soldiers used to wear coats of iron mail to protect them. In just this same way the hard outer shell protects the tooth.

B

Decay **Attack** **Slight** **A crack**

You read, in Book 2, about the " seeds of illness ". You remember how, when you cut your hand, these seeds may enter the skin and cause pain and swelling. These seeds of illness live also in the mouth, and are always waiting to **attack** the teeth. But they cannot attack the hard outer shell. They would attack the soft inside part of the tooth, but the hard shell protects it. If in some way a hole is made in the protecting shell, then they enter and attack the soft material inside.

In what way are holes made in the shell of a tooth? After you have eaten, little pieces of food remain in the narrow **cracks** between the teeth, and in the crack where the skin and the protecting shell of the tooth meet. The pieces of food **decay** in the cracks. When food decays certain liquids are produced. These liquids have the power of destroying the shell of the tooth. A hole is made just where the little bit of decaying food touches the tooth. The " seeds of illness " enter the tooth through this hole and destroy the soft material inside.

Pain is felt in the tooth ; and, if nothing is done, the whole tooth will at last be destroyed.

When the decay is **slight**, the pain is usually slight. If the decay is very slight, there may even be no pain at all. Many people think that, because they feel no pain in their teeth, their teeth must be perfect : and yet every tooth in their mouths may be slightly decayed.

C

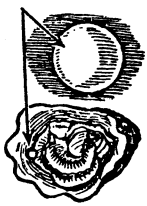
Poison **(Poisonous)** **Result** **A set**
Pearl **Precious**

You may ask, "What do decayed teeth matter if they cause no pain?"

They matter a great deal.

All the food which you eat passes through your mouth. A decayed tooth is a **poison**ed tooth. It is not only poisoned itself, but it is **poisonous** also, for it is always pouring out a stream of poison into the mouth. This poison is mixed with your food as you bite it. The **result** is that every bit of food which you swallow has poison mixed with it. Indeed, the result is that you eat poison for every meal. As a result the stomach becomes dis-ordered, and the whole body is poisoned. If you kept a piece of decayed meat in your mouth for a whole day, you would not be surprised if you felt ill as a result. Decayed teeth are just as poisonous as decayed meat.

A child gets his first **set** of teeth when he is about two years old. This set of teeth begins to fall out when he is about six or seven, and by the age of eleven he has his second set of teeth almost complete. This second set of teeth has to serve you during your whole life-time.


Pearl

If a tooth is lost, no other will grow in its place. Poets write of "teeth like **pearls**": teeth are pearls indeed. They are more **precious** than pearls, for all the pearls and all the precious jewels in the world cannot buy for you another tooth as good as the real tooth which you have lost.

Can you answer me this question?—

"Where are the thirty-two most precious pearls in the world?"

D

Preserve **Excellent** **(A rule)** **Harm**

Supper **(Toothbrush)**

Supper

What can be done to **preserve** these precious pearls from decay? In order to preserve your teeth, all that you have to do is to keep them clean. The bits of food left in the mouth after a meal make holes through the protecting shell. These holes let in the seeds of decay. Therefore it is an **excellent rule** to brush your teeth after every meal. If you keep this excellent rule, you should preserve every tooth in perfect condition until the day of your death. But this rule is so excellent that only very excellent people can keep it!

Now when you are awake during the day, the tongue and lips are always moving. So the little pieces of food left in the mouth are always being moved about. They never remain long in one place, so they are not able to

do much **harm** : they are never allowed to stay in one place long enough to do any harm. The harm is done in the night, when the tongue and the mouth remain quiet, and the little pieces of food stay in one place during all the hours of sleep.

For this reason you should always clean your teeth at night. Go to bed with your teeth clean.

Some very foolish people clean their teeth at night, and then eat a **supper**. All the little pieces of food from the supper remain in their mouths during the night and do harm to the teeth. You should clean your teeth *after* supper, just before you go to bed.

When you clean your teeth, use a hard **tooth-brush**. The toothbrush should be small. Do not move the toothbrush across the teeth, for then it will jump over all the cracks. Move the toothbrush up and down and make it go into all the cracks. Do not forget to brush the back of the teeth as well as the front. Buy a new brush as soon as the old one begins to look dirty.

You now know 1285 words

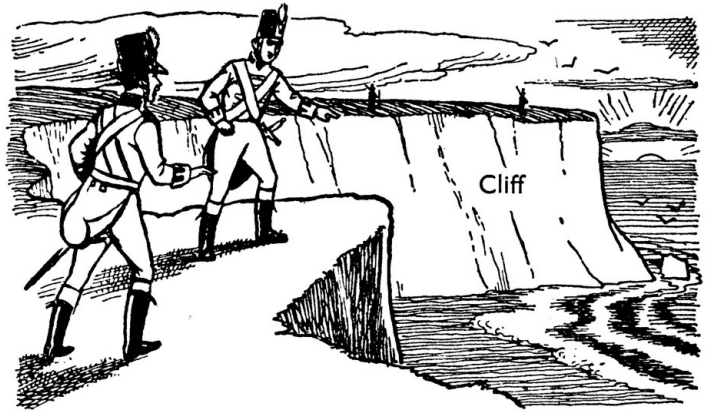
LESSON 9

THE RED CAPTAIN

A

Obtain **Cliff** **(Had better)**
Probable **Indicate**

The Red Captain is the leader of a band of outlaws. News has been **obtain**ed that the Red Captain is hiding in some **cliff**s. Ralph, a young officer, obtains the help of a company of soldiers, led by Captain O'Connor, and goes to take him prisoner. . . .



The sun was just rising when they reached the edge of the cliff. Captain O'Connor set men at short distances all along the edge so that no person might climb up the cliff without being caught. He then went with Ralph to a large rock from which they could obtain a clear view of the whole face of the cliff.

" We **had better** wait here for a time," said Captain O'Connor. " It is **probable** that, before long, one of them will come out from their hiding-place. He will probably go up to the top of the cliff to look round. If he does so, he will **indicate** to us where the hiding-place is. I will watch the cliff to the right ; you watch to the left, Ralph. We had better lie down ; for, if we stand up on this high rock, they will probably obtain a view of us before we see them."

B

Whisper **(Disappear)** **Thorough**

(Tired of—) **Spare** **(Spare)**

Arrange **(Spot)**

For half an hour they lay quiet. Then suddenly Ralph indicated some fallen rocks half way up the cliff: " There is a man," he **whisper**ed, " —there !—Now he is gone."

" We shall probably see him again in a moment," whispered O'Connor in reply.

For five minutes they lay with their eyes fixed on the rocks which Ralph had indicated.

Whisper

" Are you quite certain that you did not make a mistake? " whispered O'Connor.

" Quite certain. He suddenly appeared by the side of that big grey stone ; he stood there for a moment, and then **disappear**ed. He probably saw one of the men on the top of the cliff."

They waited for another ten minutes. By then they were all **thoroughly tired of** watching.

" We will take a party of men to the place and give it a thorough search," said O'Connor at last. " Go along the line, Ralph, and take men from those places from which they can be **spared**. I think we can spare ten from the top of the cliff."

This was quickly **arranged**. Before starting to descend O'Connor spoke to the men, " We wish to **spare** the lives of those fellows who are in hiding down there, if it is possible. They are the band of a fellow known as the ' Red Captain ' ; but, if it is thoroughly necessary, you will of course shoot. See that your guns are loaded. Arrange yourselves in line when you are going over those rocks ; for, if you fall, your gun might shoot someone in front of you. We had better go straight down to the shore first, follow the shore for a bit and then climb up again to the **spot** where we saw the man."

C

(Farther) **Below** **Crack !**

Lad **Haste** **(Hasten)** **(Hasty)**

To fire **(Breath)** **(Breathless)**

To fire

They went along the shore until they were opposite to the spot which Ralph had indicated. The men were arranged in line. Captain O'Connor and Ralph went first, and the men followed.

" We had better keep a little **farther** to the left," said O'Connor. " The man must have been going towards this path, not away from it.

The hiding-place cannot be much further now : it is probably just **below** these large rocks ;—but there is no saying exactly where it is."

Almost as he spoke, there was the **crack** of a gun, and the ball struck the rock just below where he was standing.

" Come on, **lads**," he shouted ; " the sooner we get there, the less time they will have to shoot at us."

The men **hasten**ed forward. Again and again, as they climbed **hastily** over the rocks, there came the crack of shots from in front, and a brave lad, shot through the heart, fell dead on to the sands below.

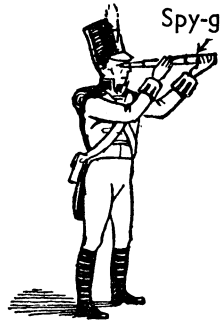
" Don't stop to **fire**, lads," said Captain O'Connor hastily, as an angry shout broke from the men. " You'll do no good, and it will only give them more time to fire at you. Spare your fire for when you are closer to them. And spare your **breath** for running."

They hastened forward, though the guns still cracked at them from time to time. At last, **breathless,** they reached the spot from which the shots had been fired. There they waited a moment until they got their breath again.

D

To spy (Spy-glass) **Entrance** **Examine**

Beneath **Cave**



Spying

" They cannot be far from here," said the Captain ;" we shall soon **spy** out their hiding-place."

There was a shout from the top of the cliff where one of the men had been watching with the help of a **spy-glass.**

" They have gone away to your left, sir," the man cried.

Captain O'Connor led the way in that direction. " Look carefully lads," he said ; " no doubt the **entrance** is well hidden."

They moved forward **examining** every hole in the ground and every crack in the rocks to find the entrance to the hiding-place.

" I think you are far enough now, sir," shouted the man with the spy-glass. " We did not see them beyond that."

For an hour they continued to examine the place, but without result.

" We must examine the smaller stones," said Captain O'Connor. " They may have one so placed that it can be dropped down over the entrance. That flat stone there "—he indicated a rock just in front—" is a probable spot. Three or four of you take hold of it and lift it."

The men stood round the stone and raised it. Ralph tried to spy what was **beneath** it as they did so. " Look ! " he cried, " there is an entrance ! " The stone was thrown back, and they saw an entrance three feet high and two feet wide hidden beneath.

"I can smell the smoke of a fire," said Ralph. "They are hiding in some **cave** beneath the ground; and this path leads to it. See, the bottom of the path is worn by feet."

E

Hardly Cease Observe Bush

"You can't get away," shouted Captain O'Connor, addressing the men hiding beneath. "Will you give yourselves up? We will spare your lives."

He had **hardly ceased** speaking when there came a laugh from the men below; and, hardly had he stepped back from the entrance, when there came the crack of a shot, and a ball struck the spot where he had just been standing.

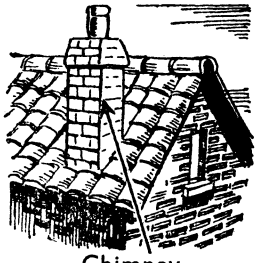
"It would be hardly wise to go down there," whispered the Captain to Ralph. "It would be throwing away our lives, for they would shoot us one by one. . . . Now two of you lads," he said, turning to the men, "stand by this entrance, and be ready to shoot anyone who comes out. Let the rest examine the rocks round about, for

they may have another entrance. We must not cease searching till we find it."

For a long time they examined the ground without success. Just as they were ceasing, thinking that there was no other entrance, Ralph **observe**d some **bush**es growing between two large rocks. At first he did not observe these bushes carefully, for they seemed to be just like the other bushes growing around ; but, as he was turning away, he noticed a smell of smoke !

The men were thoroughly tired and had ceased searching when Ralph reached the Captain. " I have found the other entrance," he said. " It is near those bushes up there. If we go quietly we may come upon them without being observed."

F


Chimney

Collect Rear Chimney

The Captain **collect**ed his men, and Ralph led the way. Reaching the bushes, he pushed the branches to one side, and observed that they had been carefully collected to hide a large hole like a **chimney**.

The men collected round and looked at it, silently.

"It is very steep," said the Captain. "I imagine that it is not used as an entrance, but as a chimney only, to let the smoke out.—But we will try it. Now you, Ralph, collect some more men from above and go to the other entrance so as to fall on them from the **rear.** We will enter through this chimney. You must make your way immediately you hear the sound of our attack. So, when they are all collected at this end of their cave fighting against us, you may make an attack on their rear."

G

Pistol **(Lit)**

Pistol

Ralph collected six men and lay down just in front of the entrance, listening. He held a **pistol** in his left hand and a sword in his right. He could hear the men whispering there beneath him. There seemed to be many different voices.—Suddenly the whispering ceased. There was a shout followed by the crack of a pistol. Ralph threw himself forward along the narrow path, closely followed by his men.

After going a short distance he entered a large cave. It was dimly **lit** by two lamps hanging against the wall. At the same moment a number of men rushed towards him with loud shouts.

"Fire!" he cried, shooting his pistol; and at the same time the soldiers beside him fired their guns. A moment later he was struggling hand to hand with the enemy. One of his men fell with a cry, but those who were following rushed forward. Ralph hardly escaped having his head broken by the heavy end of a gun; but, springing to the rear just in time, he ran his sword through his enemy before the fellow could protect himself.

Just at this moment a big man with a mass of red hair aimed a gun at him. Ralph thought that his last moment had come; but a man jumped upon the fellow from the rear, and they both fell to the ground together.

H

Fierce **Foe** **Empty** **(A rush)**

Charge! **To secure** **Rope**

Charge

For two or three minutes a **fierce** struggle went on between Ralph with his men and those who attempted to break through them. Though the soldiers fought fiercely, yet they were driven back by the even fiercer attack of their **foe**s. The sounds of fighting at the other end of the cave had ceased. Ralph felt that the attack there had, for some reason, failed. The cave seemed **empty** except for his own men and their foes opposite.

"Shoulder to shoulder, lads!" he shouted. "We shall have help in a minute or two."

Ralph's pistol was empty, and the men had almost emptied their powder-boxes. His sword had broken short in his hand while guarding his head from a heavy blow. He himself had been almost struck to the ground. Just then there was a **rush** of men from the rear, and the rest of the soldiers poured in.

"Now! all together, lads!" shouted Ralph, "fire; then **charge** them . . . Charge!"

The guns rang out. One fierce charge, and then there was a cry, "We yield!"—A minute later their foes stood, with empty hands, prisoners.

A fierce struggle was still going on the floor. "Here, lads," said Ralph to two of his men, "**secure** this red fellow: he is their leader. Bring a lamp and some **rope**."

The light was brought, and a strong rope also. The rope was passed between the back of the Red Captain and the soldier who had secured him. They then secured his arms, and tied them firmly to his sides; and with another piece of rope they secured his feet.

I

Faint

"Now, where is Captain O'Connor?" asked Ralph.

"I am here," said a **faint** voice from the end of the cave; "but I have broken my leg, I think."

Ralph hastened to the spot. In the faint light of the further part of the cave he found Captain O'Connor lying on the ground.

"What has happened? Have they shot you?"

"No," answered the Captain faintly. "Hold up the lamp, and you will see the way we came."

Holding up the lamp above his head Ralph could faintly see a hole in the top of the cave twenty feet above.

"You don't mean that you came through there, O'Connor!"

"I did. The way got steeper and steeper. At last I lost my foot-hold, and I fell right into the middle of the fire. A moment later another man came down on the top of me and knocked all the breath out of my body. The fire was thrown all over the place, and my face and hands were badly burnt. Have you got them all?"

"Every one," replied Ralph. "Not one made his escape."

By G. A. Henty.

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You now know 1318 words

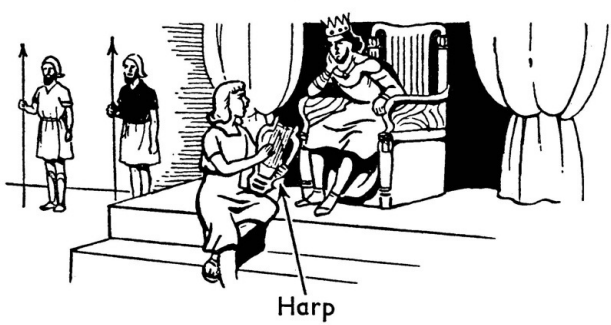
LESSON 10

DAVID AND JONATHAN

A **Tale** of **Friendship**

This is a tale of friendship. Friendship is a beautiful thing; and this is perhaps the most beautiful tale of friendship in the world.

A



Tale	**Friendship**	**Depart**
Evil	**Devil**	**Harp**

Now the spirit of God **depart**ed from Saul, the King of Israel, and an **evil** spirit of the **Devil** came upon him. And Saul's servants said, "The spirit of God has departed from him, and madness has come upon him of the Devil, and his mind is full of evil thoughts and is troubled. Let us now seek out for the King some man who can play upon the **harp.** Then, when the spirit of God has departed, and this spirit of evil is upon him, he shall play on the harp to him, and he will be well again."

B

Shepherd **Provide** **(Unto)**

Shepherd

And Saul said to his servants, "**Provide** now a man that can play music upon the harp, and bring him to me." Then one of the young men answered and said to the King, "I can provide a man, for I have seen a son of Jesse; his name is David; he is a **shepherd**, and he plays well upon the harp. And though he is but a shepherd, yet he is a brave man, and a wise man, and God is with him."

Then Saul sent men to Jesse and said, "Send **unto** me David, your son, who is the shepherd."

Then Jesse provided an ass. And he provided bread and wine, and sent them by David his son unto Saul.

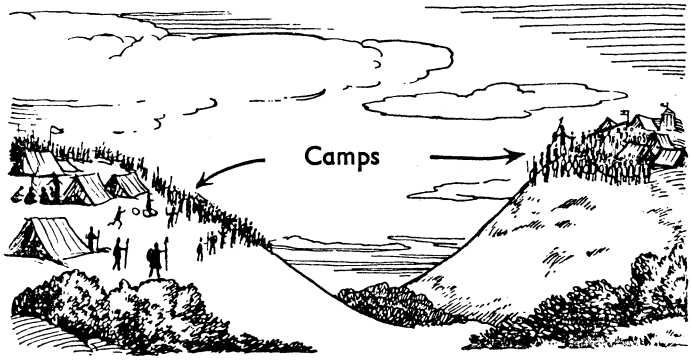
So David came unto Saul, and stood before him; and Saul loved him greatly. And Saul sent unto Jesse, saying, "Let David, I pray you, stand before me, for he pleases me."

Then, when the evil spirit of madness was upon Saul, David played upon the harp; then Saul became well and the devil departed from him.

C

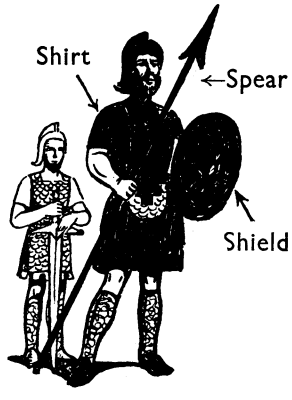
Camp **Brass** **Shirt**

-ty (Seven-**ty**) **Spear** **Shield**



Now the Philistines gathered together their army for battle, and they made a **camp** at Socoh. And Saul gathered his army together and camped at Elah. The camp of the Philistines was on a mountain on one side, and the camp of Saul was on a mountain on the other side ; and there was a valley between them.

Now there went out a giant out of the camp of the Philistines. His name was Goliath. He was seven and a half feet high. He had a cap made of **brass** on his head. He wore a **shirt** of mail ; the shirt was made of brass. The weight of Goliath's shirt of mail was seven**ty** pounds. His legs and his shoulders were covered with brass, twenty or thirty pounds



in weight. The weight of the head of his **spear** was eighty or ninety pounds. And a man bearing a **shield** went before him. And Goliath stood holding his great spear and his shield, and wearing his shirt made of brass, and he cried unto the army of Israel, and said unto them, "Why do you come out and arrange your army for battle? Choose a man to fight for you, and let him come down to me. If he is able to fight with me and kill me, then we will be your servants ; but if I kill him, then you shall be our servants and serve us.—Give me a man that we may fight together."

When Saul and the men of Israel heard those words of the Philistine, they were afraid.

D

Cheese **Greet** **According to**

Cheeses

Now David had gone to shepherd his father's sheep, but his three elder brothers were in Saul's army: and Goliath came up, morning and evening, and showed himself for forty days. And Jesse said unto David his son, "Take now for your brothers this wine and these ten loaves ; and take also these **cheeses**. Run to the camp to your brothers and **greet** them, and greet the captain of their company, and give him these ten cheeses. See if your brothers are well and give them my greeting."

So David arose early in the morning and left the sheep with another shepherd, and took the loaves and the cheeses **according to** his father's words. And he came

to the camp just as the army was going forth to fight, shouting for battle. And David ran into the army and greeted his brothers and gave them their father's greeting according as his father had said. And as he was greeting them, there came up the giant Goliath out of the army of the Philistines and said according to the same words ; and David heard these words. And the men said, " Have you seen this man that came up? The King will give great wealth to the man who kills him, and he will give also his daughter in marriage." And David spoke to the men who stood by him, and said, " Who is this unclean Philistine that he should put the army of the living God to shame? "

E

Youth (Youth) Chose Lamb

A sling To cast

Lambs

And they told these words to Saul; and Saul sent for David. And David said unto Saul, " Let no man be afraid, for I will go and fight against this Philistine." Then Saul said unto David, " You are not able to go out against this Philistine to fight him, for you are but a **youth**, and he is a man of war from his **youth**."

David said unto Saul, " In my youth I was keeping my father's sheep, and there came a lion and a bear and took a **lamb** away. And, though I was but a youth, I went after him to get the lamb, and I struck him and took the lamb out of his mouth. And when he arose to come against me, I caught him

by the beard and struck him and killed him. The Lord God who delivered me from the paw of the lion and from the paw of the bear will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine."

And Saul said unto David, " Go, and the Lord be with you."

Then Saul gave David a shirt of mail and a cap made of brass and a great spear and a shield. But David said unto Saul, " I cannot go with these " ; and he took them off. Then he took a stick in his hand, and he **chose** five stones from the river-side ; and his **sling** was in his hand to sling the stones.

Then Goliath drew near to David ; and the man that bore the shield went before him. And Goliath said unto David, " Am I dog that you come against me with a stick and with stones? "

Then David said, " You come to me with a sword and with a spear and with a shield, but I come to you in the name of Lord of armies, the God of the armies of Israel whom you have shamed."

Casts a stone

And when Goliath the Philistine drew near to David, David ran to meet him. And David put his hand in his bag and took out a stone, and he **cast** the stone with the sling. And the stone which David cast struck Goliath between the eyes, and he fell with his face to the earth.

F

To strip **Garment** **Anger** **Kingdom**

(To eye) **To bid**

Then the army of the Philistines fled, and the army of Israel pursued.

To strip off Garment

And when David returned from killing Goliath and from pursuing the Philistines, the leader of the army

brought him before Saul the King. And Jonathan, the King's son, was there. And the soul of Jonathan was joined with the soul of David in friendship, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul. And David and Jonathan made a promise to each other, because he loved him as his own soul. And Jonathan **strip**ped off the **garment** that was upon him, and he gave the garment to David. And he stripped off all his garments and gave them to David, even to his sword and his bow.

Now when David was returning from killing the Philistines, the women came out of all the cities of Israel, dressed in bright garments, singing and dancing to meet King Saul with joy and with music. And the women answered one another as they played, saying, " Saul has killed thousands : but David has killed ten thousands."

Then Saul was filled with **anger** ; and in his anger he said, " David seeks to obtain my **kingdom** ; for they give to David ten thousands, and to me only thousands. What can he have more but the kingdom? " And Saul **eye**d David from that day forward.

Eyed

And on the next day the evil spirit came upon Saul ; and David played upon the harp. There was a spear in Saul's hand ; and Saul, in his anger and madness, cast the spear, saying, "I will strike David even to the wall with it, for he seeks my kingdom." And he spoke to his servants, **bid**ding them kill David.

G

Blame Forbid (God forbid that—) (Bid-d-en) Afterwards Yonder

And David came to Jonathan and said, " What have I done? For what am I **blame**d that your father bids his servants kill me? "

Jonathan said, " God **forbid** that you should be blamed for anything. God forbid that he should kill you. My father does nothing without telling me : why should he hide this thing for me? "

David said, " Your father knows that we two are friends, and he forbids his servants to tell you : but he bids them kill me, saying, ' Let not Jonathan know this.' Truly there is but a step between me and death."

Jonathan said, " Whatever your soul desires, I will do it for you."

David said, " To-morrow is the new moon and the King has **bidden** me to eat with him. Now let me go and I will hide myself in the field. If the King asks where I am, say, ' David asked to be allowed to go home because there is a feast at his house and his father has bidden him to be there.' Then if the King says ' It is well,' I shall know that I shall have peace. But if he is filled with anger, then I shall know that some evil is being planned by him. And you shall tell me **afterwards** how it was."

Jonathan said, " I will tell you afterwards. This is what I will do : I will come afterwards into the field and I will shoot three arrows ; and afterwards I will send a lad saying, ' Go, find out the arrows.' If I say, ' The arrows are on this side of you,' then come, for there is

peace. But if I say, ' The arrows are **yonder**,' go your way. But as for our friendship, God shall be between you and me for ever."

H

Ruin Grief (Grieve) To part Appoint

So David hid in the field ; and the King sat down to eat meat ; and David's place was empty.

At first Saul said nothing : then afterwards he said, " Why does not the son of Jesse come to meat? Why does his place yonder stand empty? "

Jonathan answered Saul, " David asked to be allowed to go to his home ; he said, ' Our family has a feast and my father has bidden me to be there.' "

Then Saul's anger burned against Jonathan, and he said, " Do I not know that you have chosen this son of Jesse to be your **ruin**. As long as he lives you are not safe, for he seeks to bring ruin upon you and ruin upon my kingdom. Now send and bring him unto me, for he shall surely die."

Then Jonathan arose from the table in fierce anger and ate no more meat. And he was filled with **grief** ; he was **grieved** because his father had done shame to David, and he was grieved because he knew that he would be **part**ed from David and would see him no more.

In the morning, at the **appoint**ed time, Jonathan went to the place which he and David had appointed ; and a little lad went with him. And he shot three arrows, even as he had appointed for a sign. And he said to the lad, " Run and find out the arrows which I shot." And as the lad ran, Jonathan shot an arrow beyond him, and he cried after the lad, " The arrow is yonder. It is beyond you. Make haste ! Stay not ! "

And Jonathan's lad gathered up the arrows and came to his master. But the lad did not know anything of the appointed sign ; only David and Jonathan knew the matter.

And Jonathan gave his bow and arrows to his lad, and said unto him, " Go and carry them to the city." And, as soon as the lad had departed, David arose up out of a place to the south. And they wept one with another. And Jonathan said, " Go in peace, for we have promised, both of us, in the name of the Lord saying, ' The Lord be between me and thee for ever.' " And they had grief to part. And Jonathan went into the city.

I

Speed	**(Speedily)**	**Dwell**	**(Dwelt)**
Might	**(Mighty)**	**Refuse**	**Permit**

Now David said in his heart, " I shall one day die by the hand of Saul ; there is nothing left for me but that I should escape with all **speed** into the land of the Philistines and **dwell** there. Then Saul will have no hope of taking me, nor seek for me any more ; so shall I escape **speedily** out of his hand."

Then David departed with all speed and came to Achish, King of the Philistines. And Achish appointed a place for him to dwell in ; and he **dwelt** there. The news came speedily to Saul that David was dwelling with Achish in the land of the Philistines ; therefore Saul sought no more again for him. And David dwelt in the country of the Philistines a full year and four months.

Now it so happened in those days that the Philistines gathered together a **mighty** army to fight against Israel. And Achish said unto David, " I know well of your **might** in battle, and of the mighty deeds which you have done. Therefore you shall go out with me and with this mighty army to make war on the people of Israel, and we shall speedily put an end to them."

But the princes of the Philistines **refuse**d, and would not **permit** David to serve with them. For they said, " What does this man of Israel do here? We refuse to fight with him, nor will we permit him to be in our army."

Achish said, " Why will you not permit David to be with us? Has he not been with me these days and these years and I have found no fault in him? Why will you not permit him to be with you? "

But the princes refused again, saying, " We do not permit it. Make him go again to the place which you have appointed for him to dwell in." And Achish could not refuse. Then Achish called David and said, " Surely I am grieved at this, for I have found no evil in you since the day of your coming : but, since they have refused, I cannot permit you to come."

J

Victory **Lest** **Defend**

Slay **(Slain)** **Armour**

Now the Philistines camped at Shunem ; and Saul gathered all Israel together and they camped at Gilboa. And Saul prayed unto the Lord asking for a sign whether he would have the **victory** ; but the Lord answered not, neither by dreams nor by any sign.

The army of the Philistines went up to Mount Gilboa : they went up to victory ; they went up to **slay** the people of Israel. For they gained a great victory over Israel. And the men of Israel fled from the victory of

the Philistines, and fell down **slain** upon Mount Gilboa. And the Philistines followed hard upon Saul and upon his sons. And the sons of Saul were all slain in the pursuit. Jonathan was slain ; and Abinadab was slain ; and Melchishua : Saul's three sons were slain. And the men of Israel could not **defend** themselves against the victory of the Philistines.

Now Saul defended himself against the Philistines all day. He was able to defend himself against their swords, but he could not defend himself against the arrows. The arrows hit him, and struck through his **armour**, and he was wounded, and he could defend himself no more. Then Saul said unto his armour-bearer, " Draw your sword and put it through me, **lest** the unclean come and kill me, lest they laugh at me and do me shame." But the armour-bearer would not. Therefore Saul took a sword and fell upon it. And when the armour-bearer saw that Saul was dead, he fell upon his sword and died with him.

Through his armour

K

Mourn **Thy** **Ye** **Lovely**

(Has-t) **Language** **A-loud**

Mourn

And when the Philistines came to strip the armour from the slain, they found Saul and his three sons fallen upon Mount Gilboa.

Now a man came out of the camp of Saul **mourn**ing with earth upon his head, and said, "The people are fled from the battle, and Saul and Jonathan his son are dead."

And David mourned over Saul and over Jonathan his son. This is the "*Song of the Bow*," which was David's mourning over Saul and over Jonathan.

THE SONG OF THE BOW

The beauty of Israel is slain upon **thy** high places ;
How are the mighty fallen !

Tell it not in Gath ;
Let it not be known in the streets of Askelon,
Lest the daughters of the Philistines be glad.

Ye mountains of Gilboa,
Let there be no rain upon you,
Nor fields of plenty ;
For there the shields of the mighty were cast away,
The shield of Saul as though he had not been King.

From the blood of the slain,
  From the fat of the mighty
  The bow of Jonathan turned not back,
And the sword of Saul returned not empty.

Saul and Jonathan were **lovely** in their lives,
And in their death they were not divided.

Ye daughters of Israel,
  Weep over Saul,
  Who clothed you with delight,
And put gold upon your garments.

I grieve for thee, my brother Jonathan ;
  Very pleasant **hast** thou been to me.
  Thy love to me was wonderful,
Passing the love of women.—
How are the mighty fallen !

Note.—" The Song of the Bow " is one of the most lovely poems in the English **language**. It was, of course, first written in the language of Israel. It was turned into the English language, in the form in which it is given above, in the year 1611. In order that you may understand the full loveliness of the language of this poem, you should learn it and say it **aloud**.

(*From the Holy Bible, Samuel* i. 16 *to Samuel* ii. 1.)

You now know 1369 words

LESSON 11

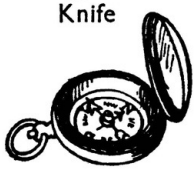
BOY SCOUTS

A

Scout **Knife** **Bottle** **Compass**

Bottle

Knife



Compass

This is a picture of a Boy **Scout**.

You will see that the Scout is carrying a **knife** ; he needs the knife to cut wood for his fire or to cut his path through thick bushes, or to cut rope for making a bridge. He is carrying a water-**bottle** also.

Scouts do not always carry water-bottles—only when they are going on a long journey where clean water may be difficult to get. (Of course bottles are usually made of glass, and are like the bottle in the picture at the top of this page, but a Scout's water-bottle is made of iron, so that it may not break.)

There is one other thing which a Boy Scout usually carries, and that is a **compass**. You know that the

needle of a compass always points to the north, and so the compass is used by men at sea to guide their ships. Compasses are also used by men on land to find their way through forests and over deserts where there is no path. It is a Scout's duty to be able to find his way at all times, and to be able to show the way to others.— That is what scouting means : and that is why a Scout usually carries a compass.

B

Advance **Special** **(Especial)** **Task**

If you are not already a Scout you ought to become one. Let me tell you something of what scouting means and what it teaches a boy.

When an army is **advancing** Scouts are sent out in front. They go in advance of the army and show the way. They try to find out where the enemy's army is and where his advance-parties are. They send back reports so that the army may advance safely. The duty of a Scout is to observe : the Scouts are the eyes of the army.

Such men are **special**ly chosen, for the **tasks** which they have to do require special powers of mind. They must be **especial**ly quick, and have especially good powers of observing. But they need also to be specially trained for their task.

There are peace-scouts also. These are men who in time of peace carry out such tasks as require these same special powers and training. There are the lion-hunters of Africa, and the elephant-hunters of India, the cow-boys of America, the sheep-drivers of Australia ; there are travellers and discoverers in all parts of the world.

C

Rough Trace Depend British Empire Experience

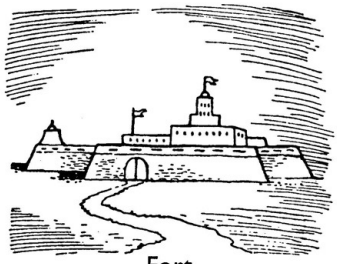
These peace-scouts know how to "**rough** it," that is, how to lead a rough life under the roughest conditions. They treat themselves roughly, yet to others they are the gentlest of all men. They know how to observe. The smallest **traces** have a meaning for them. They can trace a man or an animal over the roughest ground by little traces which others would hardly see. They have learnt to **depend** upon themselves. They do not depend on shops for their food, nor do they depend on servants to cook it for them. They have learnt to do things for themselves. They have learnt not to depend on others, but rather to serve others.

There are such men in all parts of the **British Empire**. These are the material of which an empire is made. Such were the men who made the British Empire, and such have been the men who have made all the great empires and kingdoms of the world.

Scouting is a fine life ; but it must be learnt by **experience**. It is not a thing which can be taken up suddenly by anyone who feels he would like it ; nor can it be learnt merely by reading a book. The Scout's life must be learnt from the experience of those who have lived it, and by experiencing it for yourself ; and it is the finest experience that a boy can have.

D

Fort Various (Easi-ly) (And so on)


Fort

Boy Scouting first began in Mafeking in 1899. Mafeking is a small town in South Africa. It is not a **fort** ; it was not ready to be defended. It was suddenly attacked by a large army. There were only one thousand men to defend the place ; so everyone who could be used had to help. The town was made ready ; forts were built at **various** points. These forts had to be kept in touch with each other, and many men, who could not **easily** be spared, had to be used for carrying messages from one fort to another fort, and for various duties other than fighting. Then Lord Edward Cecil got together the boys of the place and formed them into a company of Boy Scouts. He taught them to do all these various duties which had been done by men before. Their duties were indeed very various, carrying messages, keeping watch, helping with the wounded, acting as postmen, **and so on**.

From this first idea Boy Scouting began ; and now there are Boy Scouts in all parts of the Empire and among almost all nations of the world.

E

Knowledge Sharp Custom (Accustom)

These are the subjects which a Scout has to learn :—

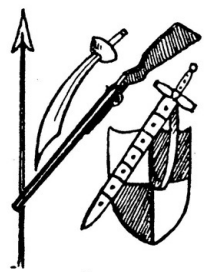
1. Wood **knowledge:** This means especially knowledge of animals. You can gain such knowledge only by watching the animals for yourself. As you obtain more knowledge of animals and their ways, you get to like them too well to want to shoot them or hurt them.—A Scout keeps his axe **sharp** and his knife sharp ; he keeps his eyes even sharper. He observes every little sign and trace in the woods and his knowledge tells him their meaning. His sharp eyes catch the traces of animals who have passed that way ; he has knowledge of the flowers and fruits by the way-side. He is ashamed if anyone notices anything large or small, far or near, high or low, which he has not observed already.

2. Camping. Scouts who have lived a great deal in camp have certain **customs**, certain ways of doing things which are passed on from one Scout to another. The way of custom is usually the right way ; that is why it becomes a custom. In order to be a real Scout you must get **accustom**ed to camping out. You must get accustomed to living in a tent, and accustom yourself to lighting a fire in the open and cooking and doing everything for yourself.

F

Knight	**Arms**	**(At arms)**	**Treasure**
Honourable	**Polite**	**Generous**	**(Honour)**

3. "The Perfect **Knight**." The Knights-**at-arms** were lords who served the King as soldiers. 'Arms' means sword and shield and armour, and such things. These Knights were soldiers and were always ready to fight for their King and for the right. There were the famous Knights of the Round Table, about whom you will read in Book Five. These were the Knights of King Arthur, and each had his place at King Arthur's Round Table.



Arms

The Knights-at-arms had certain laws and customs. They considered a Knight's **honour** to be his most precious **treasure** which he should guard at the cost of his life. A Knight must be **honourable** in all his doings. An honourable man does not lie or steal: a Knight would not do such things, because he treasured his honour above all. A Knight was always ready to fight and to be killed for his God, his King, and his Honour, which was his most precious treasure.

Knight

These were the rules of the Knights :—

(1) A Knight's honour is his greatest treasure.

(2) A Knight is true to his God, his King, and his country.

(3) A Knight is **polite** (—not polite only to great lords, but polite to all, and especially to the weak and to women and to children).

(4) A Knight is **generous**. (He gives his money generously to all who are in need.)

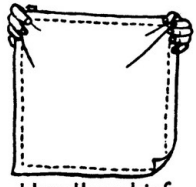
(5) A Knight teaches himself how to fight.

(6) A Knight keeps himself strong and healthy.

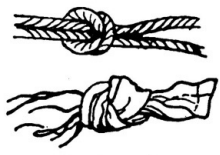
G

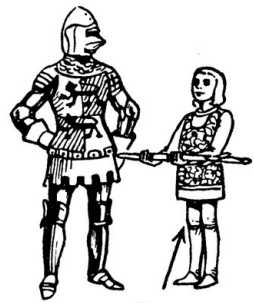
Handkerchief **Knot** **Page**

The Knights had one specially important rule,—that each Knight had to do a ' good turn ' (that is, a kindness) to someone every day. When you get out of bed in the morning, remember that you have to do a good turn to someone during the day. Remember this when you put your **handkerchief** in your pocket ; tie a **knot** in your handkerchief so that you may not forget. When you have done your good turn, you may un-tie the knot in your handkerchief ; or you may leave it, and, when you go to bed at night, look at the knot and remember to whom you did the good turn.—The good turn may be only a small thing, a little politeness, —to help an old woman across the street, to give someone a seat, or to give water to a horse.



Handkerchief



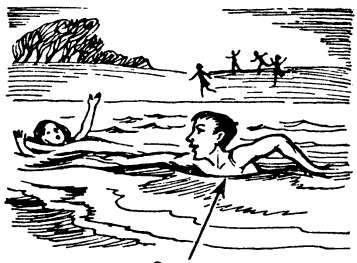

Page

There is just one other thing in which the Scouts should be like the Knights-at-arms of old days. The Knights had **pages**. The page was a boy who served the Knight. The page took care of the Knight's arms and kept them clean. The page helped the Knight to put on his armour. He slept at the feet of the Knight and was always ready to serve and to help him. The page went with the Knight into battle, bringing the Knight's second horse. In return the Knight taught the page the use of arms and the laws and customs of Knights, so that the page, when he grew up to be a man, might become a true and perfect Knight also. In just the same way Scouts should teach each other. The older Scouts should help and teach the younger Scouts, so that they in time may become true and perfect Scouts also.

H

Occasion Correct Drown Swim (Swam)

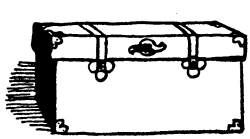
4. Saving Life. It is very certain that some **occasion** will arise when you will be able to save life, or at least to give aid to people who have been hurt. When that occasion does arise, you must know what is the **correct** thing to do. Such occasions arise very often ; people are knocked down by motor-cars, or fall into the water and are in danger of **drown**ing. When the occasion arises, the Scout can help if he has the correct knowledge, but, if he has not got the correct knowledge, he is of no use at all. You cannot save people from drowning


Swims

unless you can **swim.** Some little girls were playing on the bank of a river in India ; one of them fell into the river ; she could not swim, and was being drowned. A Scout **swam** to her and caught her as she was being carried away by the stream. He swam to the bank with her and saved her life. If he had not been able to swim, he would have had to stand there and watch her drowning. Even if you can swim, you must know also what is the correct thing to do when you have got the person out of the water, in order to make him breathe again. Every Scout should know this, and should be able to swim, and should know the correct way to clean and tie up a wound, and how to stop the flow of blood. When you have learnt such things, you will feel certain of yourself ; and when something happens, and everyone is hurried and afraid, not knowing what to do, you will quietly step out and do the correct thing.

I

Possess **Splendid** **Chest**


Chest

5. Health. A Scout must **possess splendid** health. Real health is the most splendid treasure a man can possess. To possess health does not merely mean that you are not ill : it means that you are so splendidly strong and well that you can bear the roughest experiencies without becoming ill. A man's

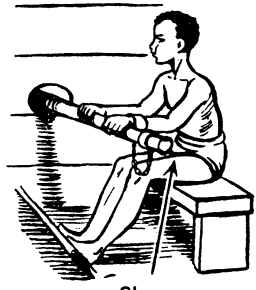
body is not a treasure to be laid away in a **chest**—a chest which is hardly opened for fear that the air and light might do harm. Yet that is how some people live : their hot closed-up houses are the chest in which they hide themselves.—Your body is a living thing to be put out in the air and the sunshine. The more roughly you treat yourself the stronger you will be.

J

Native **Improve** **Slave**

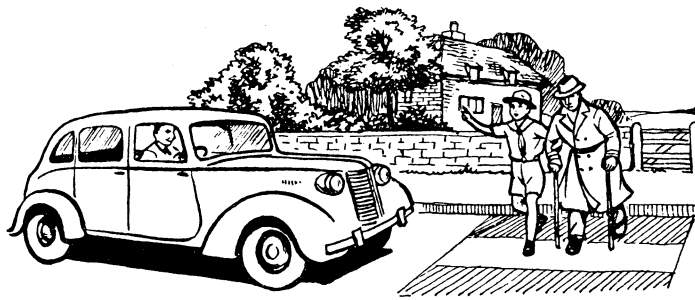
Union **(Uni-ty)** **-ty** **(Safe-ty)**

6. Love of Country. The word '**native**' means 'born in.' A native of India is a person born in India or of people whose real home is India: a native of England is a person born in England or of people whose real home is England. The native country,—that is, the country of which you are born, is called the *mother-land.* Treat your mother-land as your mother; love it, be proud of it, think how you can serve it. Think how you can **improve** it, and how you can improve yourself so that you may be worthy of it.



Slave

You are not a **slave** of your country. The people in your country are all friends, working together. Just as brothers and sisters work together for the good of a family, so the people in your country should work together for the good of their country. The people in a country should be united. They should live together in **union** and friendship. **Unity** is strength and **safety**. Unity is the secret of happiness.



K

Loyal (Useful) Complain (Done for)

Most of us want to improve the world. The best beginning is to start by improving yourself. If you want to improve yourself *and* the world, become a Scout and keep the Scout Law.—This is the Scout Law :—

1. A Scout's honour is to be trusted.
2. A Scout is **loyal**. (He is loyal to his King and to his country, loyal to his officers and to his parents, loyal to his employers and to those whom he employs. Loyal-ty means that he will stand by them against anyone who is their enemy, or who even talks badly of them.)
3. A Scout's duty is to be **useful** and to help others. (It is not only the big things that are useful ; the little ' Good turns ' are useful too. If you learn to be useful in little things, you will learn to become useful in the big things.)
4. A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what class the other belongs.
5. A Scout is polite.
6. A Scout is a friend to animals.

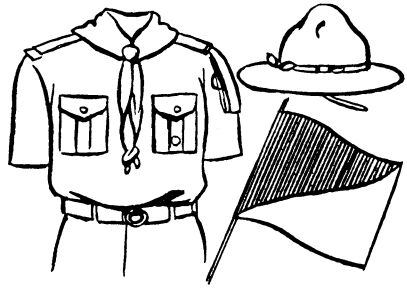
7. A Scout obeys orders without question.

8. A Scout smiles when he is in difficulty. (When things go wrong the Scout does not **complain** ; he just smiles, for he is not troubled by difficulties. Some people are always complaining : they expect everything to go right without their having to work at all to make it go right. Complaining does not make things go right ; so Scouts never complain. They just smile and start work again.)

9. A Scout is careful and saves up his money. (He saves his money so as to be able to help others more generously when they are in difficulties.)

10. A Scout is clean in thought, word, and deed. (When a boy thinks nasty thoughts and talks dirt, he is **done for** as a Scout. Scouts are, above all, pure and clean-minded, as are all real men.)

You now know 1410 words



LESSON 12

WANDER-THIRST

EXPLANATION OF THE POEM

Thirst **Good-bye** **Voyage**
-ward **Horizon**

1. I **thirst** for wandering with a thirst which is almost like madness, bidding me say **good-bye** to home and to those who are dear to me, and go away on some **voyage**. I thirst to go east**ward** to the sunrise and west-ward to the sea.

2. I do not know (nor care to know) where the road leads to, or what is the name of those hills on the **horizon.** The sun is my companion by day, and a star is my guide by night. There is no end of voyaging once the wander-thirst comes.

3. By night and by day from the far horizon the old ships sail home-ward ; and the young ships go out-ward to the horizon. I may come back—or I may not ; but I must go now. And you must put the blame for my going on the stars and the sun and the road and the sky,—for they called me.

Verse 1. '*Let me be*' *means*, '*leave me alone*,' '*leave me in quietness.*'

WANDER-THIRST

Beyond the East the sunrise, beyond the West—the sea ;
And, East and West, the wander-**thirst** that will not let me be.
It works in me like madness, dear, to bid me say **good-bye**.
For the seas call, and the stars call, and oh ! the call of the sky !

I know not where the white road runs, nor what the blue hills are ;
But a man can have the sun for friend, and for his guide a star ;
And there's no end of **voyaging** when once the voice is heard,
For the river calls, and the road calls, and oh ! the call of a bird !

Yonder the long **horizon** lies, and there, by night and day,
The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away.
And come I may, but go I must ; and, if men ask you why,
You may put the blame on the stars, and the sun, and the white road and the sky !

GERALD GOULD.

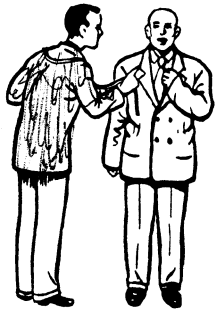
(By kind permission of the Author.)

You now know 1415 words

REVISION EXERCISES

(These exercises introduce all the new words taught in Reader IV. The answers are to be given in the vernacular.)

A



1. This gentleman is providing the doctor with a new suit of clothes. What part of the suit of clothes does not suit the doctor?

2. (*a*) How many days separate Monday from Thursday?

   (*b*) Does Friday come before or after Thursday?

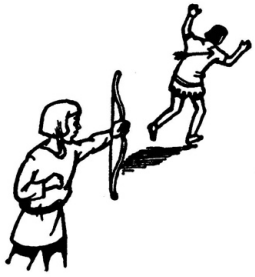
3. (*a*) Draw a line under the things which you put in your mouth. (*b*) Draw two lines under the things which you swallow.
   Clock. Cheese. Handkerchief. Wine. Tooth-brush.

4. The purpose of the man standing on the bank is to swim the river, climb the cliff, and spy out where the foe have put their camp. For what reason do you consider that he will probably fail?

5. Put 1 against the words which a polite boy says when he meets his teacher, and 2 against what he says when he parts from him.
   Good-bye, Sir..... : Good-for-nothing, Sir.....
   Good morning, Sir.....

B

1. This little page has shot an arrow from his bow and has struck his enemy from the rear. On which shoulder has his enemy been struck, the right, or the left?



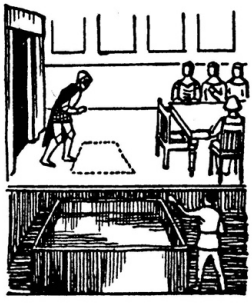
2. Draw a line *under* the materials which are employed in the building of a house. Draw a line *over* the articles which are needed in making a fort.

   Stone, Armour, Oak, Guns, Pistols, Iron, Brass, Spears, Arms.

3. Count these various shoes collected here and see how many pairs they make.

4. If the people of Israel were beaten by the Philistines in the battle of Mount Gilboa, which of them in your opinion gained the victory on that occasion?

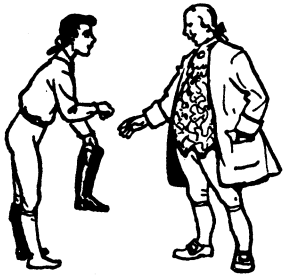
5. This feast is a snare intended to deceive the knight. The idea is that the knight will fall through the floor and be drowned in the water below; but the knight saw the crack of the secret door in the floor—What made the knight guess this plan?



C

1. A lion can slay a lamb with one blow of his paw. How many blows were required to slay the lambs which you see slain in the picture?

2. The Captain shouted, "Fifty of the enemy are holding the hill-top. Show no mercy! Charge!" They attacked the enemy and killed thirty of them, and twenty five of the Captain's men were killed in the attack. How many of the enemy were spared?



3. The merchant said to his servant, "Take this precious stone, which is worth four hundred pounds. Hide it securely for a thief intends to attack you at the steepest part of the road and to steal the jewel."
   (*a*) What was the stone worth?
   (*b*) Where is the thief waiting?
   (*c*) Where did the servant hide the stone?

4. The curtain dividing these two rooms is alight, and the mother is very frightened.
   (*a*) Whose fault is it that the curtain is alight?
   (*b*) Why is the mother so very frightened?

5. At what times of the day are the hands of the clock farthest apart?

D

1. Write the name of a man who in his youth was a mere shepherd, but who afterwards became famous for his might in battle.

2. These two gentlemen are Mr. Longman and Mr. Green. They have just paid their printer's bill. What are they now waiting for the printer to produce? His account? His bill? His receipt?

3. Draw a line under the words which go well with " Christmas."—
Gift, Mourn, Generous, Complain, Fearful, Pleasant.

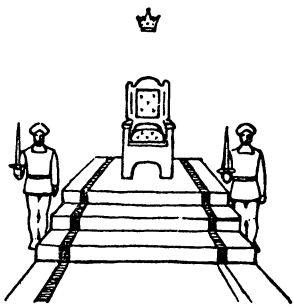
4. Write round the edge of this baby's plate the name of the youngest member of your family.

5. What sound do you hear in a wood just after the rain has ceased?

E

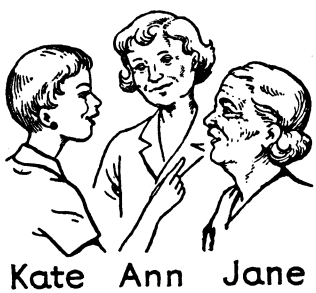
1. The branches of this tree are shaking, although it is a calm afternoon. What is the cause of this?

2. Write the name of any game in which a ball is thrown at a row of three little sticks.



3. If you think that it is your fate in the future to mount these stairs and occupy this chair, write your name at the top of this page. But if you think that this is not very probable, write at the bottom of the page the name of any person who is considered more worthy.

4. The man cast a net into the river and then proceeded to pull it out again. What is his aim in doing this?



5. (*a*) Which of these old ladies, who are whispering together, has the largest number of wrinkles on her face?

(*b*) What are the old ladies doing?

F

1. Write the name of any hill from which you get a beautiful view of all the country round.

2. (*a*) Who, in this picture, appears to be feeling ashamed?

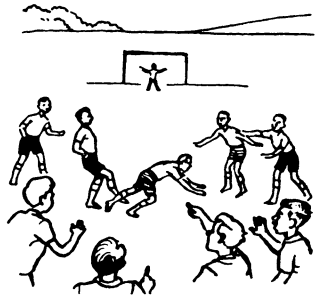
   (*b*) For whom, or for what, do you feel pity?

   (*c*) Who has come to the aid of the poor creature?

Tom Ann

3. Draw a line under the right word : " In order to preserve your health it is necessary to drink pure—Meat, Teeth, Water, Wine."

4. This is a game of football. The air is ringing with shouts of anger!—Why?



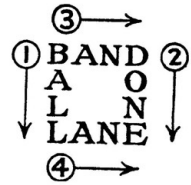
5. Write the first letter of the wise saying under the picture to which it belongs.

   Union is strength.
   Practice makes perfect.
   Great oaks possess deep roots.

G.—WORD-SQUARES

Example:—

1. A round thing.
2. Finished.
3. A company.
4. A country-road.



(1) 1. To say "Yes."
2. Laws.
3. What makes you angry.
4. Bad things.

(2) 1. It holds water.
2. To be quick.
3. Under.
4. To make clear.

(3) 1. Air.
2. Almost
3. Told.
4. With difficulty.

(4) 1. Fear.
2. Pieces of work.
3. To choose.
4. You light fires with them.

(5) 1. To set in order.
2. A day of the week.
3. To try.
4. Just so.

(6) 1. To be possessed by.
2. Trustworthy.
3. English.
4. A coat.

(7) 1. Just as.
2. Cars.
3. To get used to.
4. Kind.

(8) 1. To decide.
2. To go down.
3. To see.
4. To reach.

(9) 1. Weak.
2. Things to play music on.
3. Trust.
4. Chances to play.

(10) 1. A number.
2. Over there.
3. An idea.
4. Older.

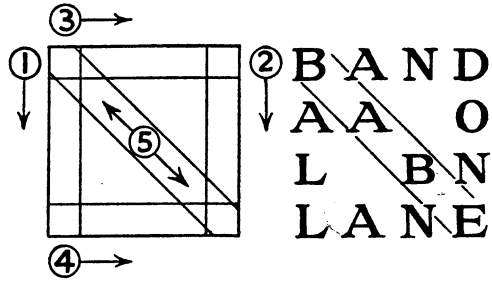
Words for word-squares

According	Bidden	Faint	Matches
Accustom	Bottle	Faith	Motor-cars
Agree	Breath	Fancy	Nearly
Alarm	British	Figure	Regard
Anger	Descend	Garment	Resolve
Appoint	Elder	Generous	Rules
Arrange	Evils	Hardly	Tasks
Attempt	Exactly	Harps	Tuesday
Belong	Explain	Hasten	Turns
Beneath	Extend	Honest	Yonder

H.—FLAGS

Example

1. **A round thing.**
2. **Finished.**
3. **A company.**
4. **A country road.**
5. **A baby.**



(*See page* 120 *for list of words.*)

(1)
1. Nearly twenty.
2. Full of youth,—young.
3. Between eighty and a hundred.
4. According to nature.
5. Of a nation.

(2)
1. Matter.
2. Special.
3. A letter.
4. Faithful.
5. Armour.

(3)
1. A snare.
2. A kind of bag.
3. A company.
4. A soldier.
5. Need of water.

(4)
1. A sign of joy.
2. To give way.
3. Beautiful.
4. Hurt.
5. A boy.

(5)
1. Little.
2. To be sad.
3. Used for throwing stones.
4. Quarter of a shilling.
5. No fire without it.

(6)
1. To hit a door with the fingers.
2. You eat it.
3. A King's land.
4. You tie it.
5. A loyal soldier.

(7) 1. A young sheep.
2. Quite correct.
3. Men speak it.
4. Part of your body.
5. To give for rent.

(8) 1. To take one of many.
2. To do great harm.
3. Way of thinking and acting.
4. Of the east.
5. A friend.

(9) 1. Hard.
2. Money paid by a lodger.
3. To free.
4. Need of drink.
5. To leave alone.

(10) 1. Bad thing.
2. Nothing in it.
3. Way in.
4. Beautiful.
5. Four twenties.

Words for Flags 1—10

Breast
Character
Choose
Companion
Deliver
Desert
Difficult
Eastern
Eighty
Empty
Entrance
Especial
Evil
Exact
Grieve
Harmed
Kingdom
Knight
Knock
Knot
Lad
Lamb
Language
Laugh
Let
Lovely
Loyal
Mail
Material
Meat
Message
National
Natural
Nineteen
Ninety
Pocket
Rent
Ruin
Slight
Sling
Smoke
Thirst
Threepence
Trick
Troop
Yield
Youthful

I

(*See page* 122 *for list of words*)

(11) 1. Used by scouts and seamen.
2. A short time.
3. The usual way.
4. Must not be told.
5. A pleasant condition.

(12) 1. Not loved.
2. You tie knots with it.
3. To be no more seen.
4. To tell about.
5. To separate into two parts.

(13) 1. A living thing.
2. Not long ago.
3. A place for smoke.
4. Without difficulty.
5. Pleasantly.

(14) 1. Near death.
2. To go away.
3. Guided.
4. To say "Good morning."
5. A son or grandson.

(15) 1. To run quickly.
2. A fierce beast.
3. What ships do in a storm.
4. The edge of the sky.
5. Water from the sky.

(16) 1. What rivers do.
2. Complete and perfect.
3. Without hills.
4. Riches.
5. After the fourth.

(17) 1. Not thin.
2. You.
3. Your.
4. Wisdom.
5. Four half-pence.

(18) 1. An evening meal.
2. To try to find.
3. Victory.
4. Not flat.
5. Before the seventh.

(19) 1. Garments.
2. Seventh day of the week.
3. Marks.
4. Seven tens.
5. To give enough.

(20) 1. Laughs.
2. To waste time.
3. A large knife.
4. One by one.
5. The first day of the week.

(21) 1. To fight.
2. Quickness.
3. Black marks.
4. Felt and known.
5. Very fine.

Words for Flags 11—21

Chimney
Comfort
Comfortably
Compass
Creature
Custom
Delay
Depart
Descendant
Describe
Directed
Disappear
Disliked
Divide
Dying
Easily
Experienced
Fifth
Flat
Flow
Greet
Horizon
Knowledge
Lion
Moment
Rain
Roll
Rope
Rough
Rush
Satisfy
Saturday
Search
Secret
Seventy
Sings
Singly
Sixth
Shirts
Smiles
Speed
Splendid
Spots
Struggle
Success
Sunday
Supper
Sword
Thick
Thorough
Thy
Twopence
Wealth
Ye
Yesterday

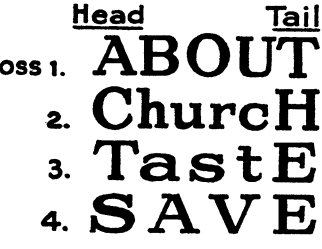
J

"HEAD", "TAIL" AND "ACROSS"

Example

Head.—**Parts of a play.**
Tail.—**You.**

Across.—1. **Round.**
2. **Where men pray;**
3. **What tongues do;**
4. **To help.**



(1) *Head.*—What the thief did.
Tail.—You bite with them.
1. A white powder.
2. Fearful.
3. In front.
4. What the sun gives.
5. Every single one.

(2) *Head.*—To make better.
Tail.—Written on the outside of a letter.
1. A large hot country.
2. Weak in mind.
3. Run after.
4. The back part.
5. To be expected to pay money.
6. Low places between hills.
7. Happenings.

(3) *Head.*—To run away.
Tail.—To reach out.
1. To use the legs.
2. Twice three.
3. A big box.
4. To get up.
5. Don't drink it.
6. To the east!

(4) *Head.*—A man sent in advance of the army.
Tail.—The hard outside covering of a fish.
1. A glass for spying.
2. To run after and take hold of.
3. An officer's work.
4. Of use.
5. A dog has one: you have not.

(5) *Head.*— A seller of hats.
Tail.—To protect.
1. Pursued.
2. To go forward.
3. A dishonest person.
4. A precious thing.
5. Three sixes.
6. Quick.

Words for Head and Tail 1—5

Address	Hatter	Salt
Advance	Hunted	Scout
Arise	Improve	Shell
Catch	India	Six
Chest	Light	Spy-glass
Defend	Mad	Stole
Each	Office	Tail
Eastward	Opposite	Teeth
Eighteen	Owe	Terrible
Escape	Poison	Thief
Events	Pursued	Treasure
Exercise	Rapid	Useful
Extent	Rear	Valleys

(6) *Head.*—To get.
Tail.—Round things.
1. Outside the law.
2. A little tree.
3. What merchants do.
4. A fruit.
5. Sick.
6. A story of events.

(7) *Head.*—A place where you buy.
Tail.—Where you put your shoes.
1. An officer of the King.
2. Honest.
3. To notice.
4. To allow.

(8) *Head.*—The natural way
Tail.—The cause.
1. More noble.
2. Don't say, "They *is*" but, "They . . . ."
3. Drink it hot.
4. If not.
5. Two letters of ROPE
6. Quarter of forty-four.

(9) *Head.*—It protects a soldier.
Tail.—Beautiful.
1. To pull the skin off.
2. A knight's greatest treasure.
3. Frozen water.
4. Very good.
5. In order that he may not.
6. To go bad.

(10) *Head.*—The spirit of evil.
Tail.—To make flat.
1. A long way down.
2. One who employs.
3. A journey by sea.
4. Shows.
5. Parts of your mouth.

Words for Head and Tail 6—10

Apple	Ill	Reason
Are	Indicates	Rope
Bush	Lest	Sheriff
Decay	Lips	Shield
Deep	Nature	Shop
Devil	News	Strip
Eleven	Nobler	Tea
Employer	Observe	Trade
Excellent	Obtain	Unless
Feet	Outlaw	Voyage
Honour	Press	Wheels
Honourable	Pretty	
Ice	Pursuit	

K

(11) *Head.*—Right
Tail.—To try to look as if—
1. Many tents.
2. To say that you will give.
3. Take away.
4. What happens after the cause.
5. To look nastily at.
6. Taken from among many.
7. I don't want more : I'm . . . . . of it.

(12) *Head.*—A small river.
Tail.—To be quick.
1. Used for cleaning teeth.
2. Five letters of REPEAT.
3. He does as he is ordered.
4. Should.
5. Used for cutting.

(13) *Head.*—An unpaid servant.
Tail.—More new.
1. Killed.
2. To live in.
3. The thing shot with a bow.
4. The price.
5. Wishing very much to.

(14) *Head.*—One who sings.
Tail.—Slept.
1. More sharp.
2. I fancy.
3. The people born in a country.
4. A coat.
5. To look at.
6. He said, " No."

(15) *Head.*—Wild and angry.
Tail.—Where things are sold.
1. Hard and strong.
2. A thought.
3. Always.
4. A man's place in life.
5. A hole in a rock.
6. Opposite to West.

Words for Head and Tail 11—15

Arrow
Brook
Brush
Camp
Cave
Chosen
Correct
Eager
East
Ever
Eye
Examine
Fierce
Firm
Garment
Haste
Idea
Imagine
Knife
Lodge
Market
Native
Newer
Obeys
Offer
Ought
Pretend
Rank
Refused
Remove
Repeat
Rested
Result
Sharper
Singer
Slain
Slave
Tired
Value

L

(16) *Head.*—Run away.
Tail.—An act.
1. Not allow.
2. Small.
3. Many kingdoms.
4. Ask.

(17) *Head.*—A boy.
Tail.—To put on clothes.
1. You give way.
2. To wish to give.
3. To join and make one.
4. Stories.
5. Dislikes.

(18) *Head.*—To the west.
Tail.—The Scout. . . . . on himself.
1. A cut.
2. Five letters of ELEVEN.
3. What lambs grow into.
4. To follow tracks on the ground.
5. The wife and mother of man.
6. Not silently.
7. Cause to rise.
8. Was not afraid.

(19) *Head.*—Not dead.
Tail.—A lady's garment.
1. Feeling shame.
2. One who lights.
3. To make better.
4. Not hills.
5. Uses.

(20) *Head.*—Twelve pence.
Tail.—Short for the middle day of the week.
1. To take from the mouth into the stomach.
2. What a man loves best of all (*two words*).
3. In place of—
4. What you do before you shoot (*two words*).
5. What Cox did with the matches (*two words*).
6. Means to.
7. Why the poor man can't eat (*two words*).
8. Largely.

Words for Head and Tail 16—20

Alive
Aloud
Ashamed
Dared
Deed
Demand
Depends
Dress
Eleven
Empire
Employs
Fled
Forbid
Greatly
Hates
His pipe
Improve
Instead
Intends
Lighter
Lit fire
Little
Load gun
No bread
Offer
Raise
Sheep
Shilling
Swallow
Tales
Trace
Unite
Valleys
Wednesday
Westward
Woman
Wound
Yield
Youth

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The Bishop's Candlesticks

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Dr. Thorne

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LONGMANS